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OF THE FAR EAST

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IT HAS BECOME THE fashion in Europe to point out to the American people the unhappy position they are in by reason of the fact that they have inherited the American constitution from the fathers of the republic. Lord Charnwood, for instance, has recently put the matter as strongly as it needs to be put to gain American attention. He tells us "that the highly civilized and supposedly very practical people of America have as inefficient a machinery of government as probably now exists anywhere." We refrain from calling Lord Charnwood's attention to such ineffective governments as the Chinese because we recognize that he has in mind the machinery by which the American people determine and carry on their relations with foreign countries. We recognize the fact also that he is writing with a degree of exasperation over America's failure to ratify the Versailles treaty. A loyal American will allow his British and European friends the expression of a certain amount of indignant surprise at the fact that a treaty signed by an American President was not binding upon the American people. It must, however, be pointed out that the problem of the relation of peoples under representative forms of government to the determination of foreign policy has not been solved by others in so satisfactory a way as Lord Charnwood implies in his remarks upon the inefficiency of the American government. The American problem, and the problem among democratic peoples everywhere, is not merely to get a foreign policy that works. Russia under the Tsar had that and so did Napoleon. The American problem is to get a determination of foreign policy that works and is at the same time in keeping with democratic traditions. This is by no means easy and the history of other countries does not give the assistance that might be expected. The American Senate may seem to a European diplomat an awkward difficulty, but the necessity for Senate ratification of treaties does accomplish great good for the

American people. There can be no secret treaties between the United States and any foreign country. There can be no policy of alliances and combinations against a third nation to which the United States is a party. There can be no obligation to go to war under given circumstances to which the United States can subscribe without making the matter known to all America and to the world. Such advantages as these may be but awkward difficulties to bargaining diplomacy, but they are not without importance to a democratic people that has the intention of looking into its own affairs. America may not have the best way of solving the problem of foreign relations in a democracy, but she does have one way of doing so.

THESE reflections are not set down here as food for thought about politics in general. They are prompted by the reading of a *Reuter* telegram within the week. This telegram deals with Lord Curzon's address to the British Imperial Conference now in session in London, which address is not to be printed in full "because of the number of delicate questions involved." We are told that "Lord Curzon made a long and comprehensive survey of the principles guiding British foreign policy throughout the world since the termination of the war. He completely took the delegates into his confidence, laid all his cards on the table and invited interrogation." Then follows the significant statement "that the Foreign Office's present diplomatic ways make it exceedingly difficult to give a practical effect to the Dominions' claim for a real voice in foreign affairs." At this the American reader is tempted to ponder the usefulness of some means whereby public opinion may be brought to bear directly on foreign policy and to reflect that the American constitution may be not without merits of its own. He is tempted to express the hope that the highly civilized and supposedly very democratic people of the British Empire will work out this problem in a way that will guide the people of the United States, for the giving to the Dominions of a "real voice in foreign affairs" seems to lie between the present state of things and a more complete organization of the British Empire.

A proposal "that looks toward the introduction of greater intelligence" into the handling of America's foreign relations has recently been made by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip. This proposal is the creation of a "council of foreign relations" which would be, in the language of one editor who comments upon it, a super-senate. "This new body would take over from the Senate its present powers respecting foreign affairs. This council would have a membership of thirty men elected by the people of the country for terms of ten years

each. Three members would retire every year, their place being filled by elections, thus giving the country a truly continuous and experienced body. The council would be in session continuously in Washington, but fifteen of its thirty members would always be abroad, studying at first-hand the problems of American foreign relations, maintaining intimate contact with the leaders of world thought, keeping fresh facts constantly before our government's diplomatic general staff, which this council would supervise. The administration of the State Department, and the confirmation of ambassadors would rest with it." Mr. Vanderlip evidently believes that with a council of this sort in existence the difficulties of 1919 would never have arisen and that with a council of this kind for the future the relations between the President, the State Department and the Senate will no longer constitute a grave danger to the successful carrying out of American foreign policies. It is, of course, difficult to suppose that the American Senate can easily be brought to agree to the abrogation of any of its powers but public opinion may come to demand it. It is equally difficult to suppose that the British Foreign Office, in the other case, would agree to the abrogation of any of the powers it has enjoyed in the determination of the Empire's policy. In this case, too, strong public opinion may work some effect. When the nations of the world become interested in bringing foreign relations under the efficient control of democratic government the League of Nations may find it possible to move forward.

THE CHIEF PORT of shipment for straw braid from China used to be Chefoo. It was this port that gave the names to more than one variety of straw braid and it held its own as the chief shipper of this product until the development of railway transportation in Shantung. From 1904 to 1914 the importance of Chefoo declined until this port, which does not have railway connections with the interior, ceased to be of any consequence at all. Then came the war and the capture of Tsingtao by the Japanese. The immediate result was the rise of Chefoo as an important exporter of straw braid once more. The value of the braid sent from Chefoo to the United States was Tls. 10,000 in 1914 and Tls. 375,000 in 1918. It was not possible, however, for a port without railway connections to hold this trade. In 1919 there was a falling off in the whole straw braid business but a greater falling off in the shipments from Chefoo. The reports of the Customs for the year 1920, which have just been published, show that Chefoo is again of little importance in the trade. Only 15 piculs of straw braid were exported from that city during the year. It was to be expected that, with the return of peace and with

the reestablishment of railway communication in the province in 1915, Tsingtao would again become the chief exporter of straw braid. This did not happen, however. Instead of going back to Tsingtao from Chefoo the straw braid trade seems to be shifting to Tientsin. Tientsin exported about twice as much during 1920 as did Tsingtao. The trade cannot, it seems, be held in a city without railway connections, the railway is the chief factor. It is by no means the only factor, however. Both Tientsin and Tsingtao are railway cities, Tsingtao had the advantage of being the chief port of shipment for some years and, in spite of this, the trade seems to be going to Tientsin. We do not attempt to explain this. It may be the result of the feeling that China entertains for the present holders of Tsingtao. It may be the result of discrimination that has driven the chief buyers from Tsingtao to Tientsin. In any case it is one of the cold business facts, for which we are asked occasionally, that show a difference between the days before Japanese control and the present.

Charles R. Crane, Popular American Minister

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CHARLES R. Crane, retiring American Minister to China, who left Peking on June 16 for the United States by way of Russia, has been popular with the Chinese of all classes since his assumption of official duties a year ago. He has been sympathetic with Chinese aspirations and has been mindful of Chinese susceptibilities. He has stood for fair play in all dealings between China and the foreign powers, and has been frank in his relationships with his fellow diplomats. On account of his being frank and fair-minded, he has been able to preserve the traditional Open Door policy of America in China.

Little do the Chinese people know what Minister Crane did for them in the summer of 1920. Shortly before the overthrow of the Anfu party, which had openly sold China's birthrights to Japan, Tokyo decided to despatch two or three thousand soldiers to Peking ostensibly to protect Japanese life and property but really to prevent the fall of the Anfuites. It made no secret of this decision, which was considered by the Chinese press as the first step towards Japanese intervention in Chinese internal affairs. The people were consequently much alarmed.

Liu Meng-ken, Peking representative of General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, who headed the Chihli party against the Anfu, called upon Minister Crane, told him of Tokyo's decision with regard to the despatch of Japanese troops to Peking, and inquired of his views on the matter. The reply was to this effect: "The moment the Japanese are moved in the direction of the Capital, I will order fifteen hundred American soldiers from Tientsin to rush hither for the protection of American life and property. If more troops are needed, I will procure Washington's permission to get a brigade from the Philippines."

The strong stand of the American Minister was quickly communicated to Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, with Minister Crane's knowledge and consent. Shortly afterwards, Tokyo's attitude towards the Anfuites was completely changed, and its decision to send troops to prevent their overthrow was abandoned. It was not until that moment that the Anfuites gave up the hope of Japanese assistance. It was, however, too late. They had been surrounded by the combined forces of Chihli and Fengtien. Their leaders had to go to the Japanese Legation for refuge.

This episode of the Chinese political struggle last summer in which Minister Crane figured prominently is known to only few persons in China. Minister Crane does not know the effect of it himself. That his remark to Liu Meng-ken had such good effect upon the general political situation and prevented an international scandal must still be news to him. This was one of the several of his acts which were exceedingly helpful to China and her people. It well illustrates his characteristic way of doing things.

The retiring American Minister has been generally regarded by the Japanese as anti-Japanese and pro-Chinese. The charge is far from the truth. He is loud in his denunciation of Japanese aggression, and he is equally loud in his praise of Japanese virtues. Here is a typical instance to show his readiness to give praise where the praise is due.

The terrible drought famine of 1920 put the test as to whether Mr. Obata, who was commonly depicted as a Japanese diplomat without "a heart," was a true Samaritan. It found him to be one. Mr. Obata was earnest in his efforts to devise means to save the suffering multitudes in Chihli and four other provinces in North China and eloquent in his appeal for famine relief funds. He sat together with Minister Crane and other foreign diplomats at a famine relief council and was one of the moving spirits. In several conversations with the writer, Minister Crane referred to Mr. Obata's unselfish way of tackling the famine problem most appreciatively. He was the first man to speak highly of the Japanese Minister in connection with the famine relief.

But it was Minister Crane, who called the first meeting at the American Legation, as a result of which a committee had been formed for famine relief, with two representatives from each of the various associations in Peking; who tried to influence the International Banking Consortium to lend \$4,000,000 to China for the purpose of buying seeds for the fall planting; who repeatedly cabled to Washington and to prominent American friends of his for famine funds and secured for China several million gold dollars from the United States for direct famine relief as well as for the construction of roads upon which famine labor was employed. Several hundred miles of American Red Cross roads built in Shantung, Shansi and Chihli in consequence must be placed to his credit.

Mr. Crane's friends in China are numerous, and his critics are a few. That he has left the routine of legation affairs to his staff and neglected them is the only complaint which the writer has overheard. But Mr. Crane always attended to big issues personally. He devoted his whole attention and thought, for instance, to the matter of famine relief and the Chinese crisis of 1920. Chinese history records that when Lu Tuan, a Prime Minister of the Sung Dynasty, was charged by his subordinates with the neglect of his duties, the Emperor replied: "Lu Tuan is careless in small affairs, but he does not neglect

important matters." Mr. Crane has unconsciously emulated Lu Tuan.

The retiring American Minister must carry back with him many favorable impressions of China and the Chinese. What he has to say about this country in the United States will be authoritative on account of his wide travel and his intimate acquaintance with the local conditions. He has visited Hangchow several times, Canton, Hankow, Shansi, Shantung and other provinces occasionally. He has been to all the historical places in this land. He has familiarized himself with all forms of transportation, including camel backs and sedan-chairs.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Crane have been generous during their stay in China. They have contributed much to the Chinese schools and philanthropic institutions. Shortly before his departure from Peking Mr. Crane gave another \$1,000 to the International Anti-opium Association. Mrs. Crane has created an endowment fund for several scholarships. Peking's social activities centered round her for one year.

The final test of Minister Crane's popularity came at the time of his leaving for America. Long before train time, many of his friends, both Chinese and foreign, were at the Chienmen Station to say farewell to him. All the Ministries sent representatives to see the popular American Minister off. The leading members of the American colony, the British Minister and Lady Alston, the Norwegian and Belgian Ministers, and the Ministers of the other legations, the Ministers of the Navy and War, and representatives from the President and the Prime Minister were among those at the station to wish Mr. Crane *bon voyage*.

Born in Chicago in 1858, Mr. Crane was the eldest son of Richard T. Crane, the founder of the Crane Company. After having studied for some time in the public schools, he joined the Crane Company to learn the moulding and machine trade not as a son of a multi-millionaire but as an ordinary apprentice. Like his father, he was a self-made man and he has therefore a genuine love for the common people. At an age of twenty-one he visited the Near and Far East. While at Canton he spent three months in the study of the Chinese and read and re-read an old book about Kwangtung, Archibishop Grey's "*Walks in Canton*." The Cantonese strength of character and their sturdy devotion to principle made a deep and everlasting impression on him. After staying there for three months he visited Shanghai and other points of interests in the Yangtse valley.

Upon the completion of his first world round journey he returned to Chicago and rejoined the Crane Company. In 1894 he was appointed the first vice-president of the company. In 1909 he was appointed Minister to China but resigned before assuming official duties. In 1912 he became the president to succeed his father, and retired from active business in 1915. Between 1915 and the time of his appointment as American Minister to China he devoted all his time and energy to educational and political interests, which included the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woodshole, Massachusetts of which he is president and the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Turkey, whose board of trustees he heads.

Since his visit to Java, Burma and China in 1880, he has made altogether twenty-two trips to Russia and three trips to China. In 1917 he was a member of the Root Commission to Russia and spent considerable time in that country. In 1918, at the invitation of President Wilson, whose policy and

program found in him a great supporter, he came to China to ascertain the Chinese view on the post-bellum settlement. In 1919, he was appointed by President Wilson as one of the two American commissioners on mandates in Turkey, the other commissioner being Dr. H. C. King, president of Oberlin College. In the Spring of 1920 he was again appointed American Minister to China. He arrived in China on May 27, 1920, and presented his credentials on June 12.

Peking, June 25, 1921.

China's Trade Outlook Brightening

BY DON D. PATTERSON

THE pendulum of trade in China has apparently reached the limit of its backward swing from the wartime days of inflated prosperity and a general tone of optimism prevails. The moment of hesitation preceding a healthy revival of commercial activities on a "business as usual" scale is now on and Chinese and foreign merchants alike are preparing for the months to come. All of the undertones of the markets generally are healthy.

Deflation, both physical and mental, is taking place rapidly. Stocks which have been accumulating in the treaty ports for the last six months or more are being liquidated and interest is being shown in interior points where the holdings of goods have been below normal for an almost similar period. The mental deflation is coming in the changing attitude of both the foreign and Chinese business men toward exchange movements. There exists a general belief that exchange conditions now approximate normal and that they will continue with a more or less even tenor along present levels. The illusion that existed during a certain period of the declining money market that there would be a corresponding rise seems to have been almost completely dispelled. Chinese commercial interests are now carrying out their projects in spite of exchange which would have been considered unfavorable a year or so ago.

Crop conditions on the whole are conducive to a revival of trade. The famine stricken area of the north of China is reported as having a good early summer crop over 80 percent of its territory. Favorable rains and other climatic conditions have conspired to make the Chinese farmer a prospective customer of sizable proportions for fall and winter. While the average Chinese farm may, theoretically speaking, be covered with a large size pocket handkerchief when it is multiplied by several hundred millions it becomes decidedly worth while. These crop conditions have their same effect upon the markets of China that similar conditions have upon the markets of Western nations.

Political disturbances are in the minority. There have been mutinies in the upper reaches of the Yangtse River at Ichang and Wuchang, and fighting is in progress in the South between the Kwangtung and Kwangsii factions. Fortunately, however, political chaos seems to have little or no effect upon trade. During the uncertain and constantly changing conditions that have prevailed since the founding of the Republic, the domestic and foreign trade of China has grown by leaps and bounds.

The silver market is at present strong and there are those who predict further rises. However, the general opinion seems to be that if anything the market will weaken slightly. The present upward

tendency is attributed to speculation and a theoretical feeling that the stocks of silver held in Shanghai and Hongkong are low. Close followers of the market believe that with all existing silver now held by speculators taken into consideration that the stocks are approximately normal. A general improvement of the export market will, of course, give an upward impetus to the exchange market but this tendency will be gradual and not of a violent nature.

The newest element in the trade of China is an influx of German goods. Trade relations between the two countries have now been restored by the recent signing of the Sino-German trade agreement and a favorable exchange position is enabling the merchants of Germany in China to enter some fields rather strongly. A general friendliness on the part of the Chinese toward German goods is assisting this movement. The Germans are also buying some commodities for export, offices are being established and an unmistakable indication of their permanency in this field is being given out.

The export markets are beginning to show certain signs of improvement. The majority of products now moving out are destined for the markets of Europe—this being a natural tendency when the barrenness of that section of the world is taken into consideration. The amount of goods is apparently increasing monthly. Seeds, hides, wool, silk, tea, peanuts, skins, and oils constitute the bulk of the European bound cargo. Germany is buying antimony, hides, skins, egg products, cotton yarn and waste, wood and vegetable oils, leaf tobacco, bristles, tungsten ore, feathers, wool in the raw, and some cotton piece goods. The quantities of these are at present not great but are increasing.

The exportation of flour to the European market from China, which has been brisk for the past year, has been decidedly lessened due to a lack of wheat and also to damp and rainy weather. Several of the larger flour mills of the country are reported as being temporarily closed due to an inability to obtain grain. Manchuria is exporting large quantities of wheat, however, the bulk of which is consigned to destinations in Great Britain and Italy.

The American market is now beginning to absorb more of the raw materials of China but the portion is still small. Hides and skins are moving out toward the United States, together with some seeds, egg products, antimony, silk raw and waste, silk pongees, hair nets lace, capets, and tea. Inquiries from America are apparently limited to stock replacements, there being an absence of forward buying in any large quantities. A healthier tone is present, however, in the gradual but firm increase of the inquiries. Merchants in China are of the opinion that the markets of the United States have not yet reached a stable level.

The silk market is comparatively active, with conditions varying in the two sections of the country. The first crop of cocoons in Central and North China has been of a disappointing nature, both in quantity and in quality. For this reason the sellers are holding for firm prices at high levels and are not prone to make any appreciable cuts. The fact that the Japanese market seems to have a weakening tendency has apparently not been taken into consideration by the native element in the Shanghai market. In South China the first two cocoon crops have been excellent and the majority of the filature owners are oversold on new season cargo. This has caused some inconvenience and delay to foreign buyers because of late and non-delivery. The majority of the Southern sellers are hedging now and are awaiting the outcome of the third cocoon crop.

The Shanghai silk market has two potential influences impending which will effect it largely. The Chinese silk and cocoon merchants of the city and district are engaged in organizing a silk and cocoon exchange, apparently to follow along the lines of the Yokohama exchange. This development is not unexpected as there has been a rapid growth in raw materials exchanges within the past year in cotton, and other products. The silk exchange will, like all others, increase the gambling or speculative elements in the market and instead of the gradual rises and declines of the past, the fluctuations will be more erratic and pronounced. The second feature is the probable starting by American and Chinese interests of a silk conditioning and testing house. The project has been under way for approximately a year and is expected to reach a successful consummation within the next three or four months. It should tend to standardize the quality of the Central and North China product.

The outstanding feature of the import markets is the steadiness of the demand for machinery and for building materials. The demand for machinery and for building materials is perhaps the healthiest indication of what may be expected of China trade for the next ten years. Industrial plants are expanding and new companies for industrial purposes are being organized without any apparent regard for the trend of the money market. All of the treaty ports of China are now experiencing the largest building boom in their history. The buildings erected by both Chinese and foreigners are of a most substantial nature and compare favorably with the best of the West. The boom also extends to the building of residences. Steel and concrete are large factors in the present building.

The largest demands in the industrial field are being made for cotton milling machinery and for electric light and power plants. Men in the cotton milling machinery trade predict greater activity for the coming year than was exhibited in the high tide of the war years. The business is coming largely from the existing mills but new mills are expected to develop within the next two or three years. The cotton milling development is largely being taken care of by American manufacturers—a majority of them at present having their factory capacities sold up into next year. The British makers are also coming back into the cotton milling machinery trade with renewed activity. The development naturally has a favorable tendency on both the electrical and steam power machinery markets. There are also signs of increased activity in new flour mills of large proportions.

The majority of the treaty ports having been adequately provided for in the way of electric light and power plants the development is extending widely and rapidly into the interior. Even during the period of the deepest depression inquiries for electrical machinery were brisk. The American manufacturers are participating largely in this trade as are the British. The Germans are at present also making offers.

The piece goods market, which was in the most chaotic condition of all of China's markets, is showing some signs of revival. Up country demands are being felt in the trade and it is believed in many sections that this is the time to liquidate the large existing stocks in the treaty posts. It is estimated that the loss to the sellers at present will be approximately 20 percent as compared with 50 percent several months ago. There are a few new inquiries in the market and a recent sale of American sheetings and shirtings to the amount of 4,000 bales has been made.

In line with the industrial developments there is also a large development in Chinese government contracts for railway and other materials. Bids are now being submitted for a large number of steel freight cars of the new Chinese government standard in compliance with the car loan recently made to the Ministry of Communications by the Chinese Internal Banking Group. The Peking-Hankow Railway is opening bids in July for forty combination cars, baggage and passenger, and sleeping and dining. The Peking-Mukden Railway is in the market for 15,000 tons of rails and accessories and also ties.

The Chinese Eastern Railway wants iron roofing and railway accessories. The Chinese Government Telegraphs have invited tenders for wooden cross arms, bolts, insulators and other equipment. A \$15,000,000 contract is to be let on the construction of the new Yellow River Bridge, the bids having been extended into July for the closing time.

These various contracts have been the cause of considerable activity in the iron and steel markets. Bids are apparently being submitted by merchants of all nationalities, including Belgian and German firms. It is believed that the exchange situation will militate against the American offers as it is decidedly in favor of the Belgian and German bids. Under existing conditions these two nations are able to under quote all others.

The metal market generally is experiencing a revival, though it is of a slight nature at present. The Chinese dealers are liquidating their stocks fairly well and are taking up some outstanding contracts of rather long duration. The new inquiries in the market are limited at present although it has been reported that during the last two weeks of the month of June that German merchants have made sales of nails totalling 50,000 kegs. Practically all of the forward orders are being placed in Belgium and Germany. One consignment of nails from Germany, however, is said to have been rejected due to an inferior quality. It is supposed that the German mills have not yet been able to recover from the deterioration and demands of the war period. In some commodities American steel and iron are in demand at a slight premium because they are better made and more carefully packed, but on the whole the manufacturers of the United States are at a disadvantage due to exchange, and the prices of freights and raw materials in the home country. The stock of reinforcing bars in Shanghai at present is estimated at approximately 20,000 tons.

The sundry import market is comparatively quiet. Its outstanding feature is at present the importation of German dyes. German indigo paste has been coming into China since early in the year in rather large quantities and the dye importers of other nationalities are finding it difficult, if not impossible, to compete with German prices. It has been indicated that the German importers are not selling for a firm price but are giving rebates, part in indigo and part in cash, an arrangement that will appeal strongly to the Chinese. The Germans have also been dumping rather large stocks of drugs and pharmaceuticals in the country that are considerably lower in price than similar articles from other countries. The other German sundry imports consist of: watches and clocks, paper and paper products, varnishes and paints, precious metals, gold and silver powder, needles, electro-plated cutlery and other ware.

The provisions import market is experiencing steady buying for immediate needs with prices declining somewhat. Other small imports are being brought in under similar conditions.

On the whole China is showing unmistakable signs of an early recovery and a restoration of normal conditions. Many who have been in the country in various lines of business for a number of years predict and have been predicting even during the period of depression that the development of the nation's trade has just begun and that each year will find a large increase over the one preceding. Signs of confidence in the future of the country are being exhibited everywhere both by natives and foreigners. Some of the leading banking institutions of American nationality are making plans to extend their services into new and untouched fields.

Now that the crisis is apparently over in the China field those firms that have weathered the storm, though somewhat weakened, are in an excellent position for the coming prosperity of the future. Those that come in within the next few years will find competition keen and will undoubtedly be forced to operate over a certain period at a loss or even break.

American firms are deeply impressed with the need of financing the trade with China. In a number of instances contracts which would have gone to the United States have gone elsewhere because of a lack of credit facilities. This condition is being improved but there is still room for development on a large scale. It would be well for the the foreign trade financing organizations now being organized and operated in the United States to make an intensive study of China and the Far Eastern field as a vast opportunity for their successful conduction lies in this section of the world. The International Consortium has not been able to come into the field as yet and even if it does come its dealings will be restricted to governmental loans and projects and will not assist the business man in his everyday endeavors.

China has an inestimable future in the development of her internal trade and resources and in the expansion of her commercial intercourse with other countries. As the years go by she will become increasingly important in the world's markets and the individuals and nations who cooperate with her most closely and who cultivate her fields most intensely and assiduously will reap the harvest.

The Future of American Shipping

BY ADMIRAL W. S. BENSON

A speech delivered by the chairman of the United States Shipping Board before the Conference of National Association of Manufacturers at New York, May 18, 1921.

IT is with a great deal of gratification considering the grave issues we have faced during the last few weeks that I, representing the United States government in its work of re-establishing the merchant marine, can report material progress in the adjustment of a vexatious labor situation. Very few business men, unless their interests lie strictly in shipping over-seas, have a conception of the complex problem confronting the Shipping Board from day to day in the operation of the largest fleet under single control in the history of the world. When intimately connected with the war measures which we had to pursue to defeat the enemy all our efforts were strained in the direction of bringing about a quick and a decisive result. During the war period it was necessary for us to consider recruiting. In connection with this recruiting work we were obliged to

give a great deal of consideration to the power of paid publicity. I became an absolute believer in the United States government paying for such messages they desired carried, which strictly speaking came within the province of advertising.

When in March of last year we began a study of the work before the Shipping Board, I became convinced that advertising rightly carried out would help solve some of the most pressing problems of ship operation. It has.

It is particularly apropos at this time, with the labor situation confronting us, to briefly refer to our advertising campaign. This campaign began last August and has about reached a point where it affects, in a material sense, the passenger ships of the government fleet. Faced as we were in the latter part of last month by a threatened tie up of our shipping, we found it necessary to either stop our advertising at once or go ahead full force. We refused to let go. Our campaign continues full force.

I am an ardent believer in the power of the press. I do not believe that a printed word ever gets very far if it expresses an insincere or unsound thought. A man who sounds the depths in an appeal to the American people can only do it when his thought is clothed in truth and expressed with sincerity.

America is ship independent. America will remain so. Although we found America had become ship minded to some extent, it was most essential that a ringing appeal to the patriotic impulse of all Americans was essential. Our campaign to arouse the American traveler to full support is meeting with success. Passenger ship business was in full swing when the labor controversy threatened its success. We have carried the slogan "Ship and Sail in American Ships" into every American home and every American business house. We have flung to every thinking man the thought that American ships now sail the seven seas and it was up to him to support our re-created merchant marine. And the response is most encouraging.

You men representing the great manufacturing plants of this United States can make or mar America's opportunity. That opportunity is calling upon you today. That opportunity is Ship and Sail in American Ships. Carry that message into every line of endeavor. In the long run you will find it pays dividends to ship in our ships, or rather your ships, because strictly speaking each one of us is a stockholder in this splendid fleet of merchantmen and passenger ships now sailing the seven seas. I have refused to recognize any more as a reason to cease for one moment the campaign now being carried on in American publications. This is due to the wholesome interest and support of the business men of America.

I want you to have before you today these facts which we must consider in the work of the Board: We are the operator of the largest fleet under single control in the steamship world. Our ships must carry cargo and the cargo carried must be profitable, otherwise the government suffers serious financial loss. Our passenger services must be given full support of the American tourist and the traveling public or this splendid fleet of passenger vessels will be a white elephant on our hands, and a source of expense instead of profit to the United States.

I am a firm believer in private ownership. Our ships are being operated by private steamship operators who act as our agents. The Shipping Act specifically states that our merchant marine must be privately owned and controlled.

We are hopeful that when the period of readjustment is passed there will be a ready market for our ships and our merchant marine privately owned and controlled will be an assured fact. Meanwhile the government must carry on the pioneering work and as chairman of the Shipping Board I propose to carry out my part of the job in the well established commercial way. We believe, from our results up to the present moment, the Shipping Board has had splendid results from its advertising campaign. We were convinced when we were faced with the labor question it was good business to continue campaign, and the returns bear out our judgment.

The Shipping Board has been watching with the closest interest the activities of the key industries of the country, many of which are represented here. Your efforts to liquidate war stocks and war wages have been reflected in the reconstruction policies of the Shipping Board, which has similarly worked toward normalcy.

I can do no better than to outline the Shipping Board's position in the present marine controversy to the leading business men of this country.

I hope you will carry back the message to your fellow citizens. You understand the importance and the intricacies of handling labor problems since you have dealt so successfully with your own.

I need not rehearse to you the events leading up to the present strained situation. You have undoubtedly become familiar with them through the statements in the daily press. The effort is being made to paralyze the operation of American ships on all four coasts. The outstanding question of the present controversy is whether the arbitrary exercise of power under leadership is to be allowed to defeat the determined purpose of the American people to maintain upon the high seas a merchant marine under their own flag.

During the war it was necessary for the shipping industry, like all other industries, to greatly increase its wage scales in order to meet new economic conditions. The drop in the purchasing value of the dollar became so serious as to necessitate radical readjustment. I am prepared to admit that the pay table of 1914 may not have adequately met the needs of a merchant marine manned by American citizens. The 100 percent and more increase, however, which took place during the war now requires adjustment. After mature and careful consideration I became convinced that a reduction of 15 percent in the wage scales existing May 1, was not only justified but imperative. On this basis I take my stand and will adhere to it unqualifiedly.

The Shipping Board as a government institution has always stood for equality of opportunity of employment to any suitably qualified men. It must, however, recognize the general principle of collective bargaining. This made it necessary to call into consultation the various marine unions as representing a very large percentage of the personnel in the merchant marine. The adverse attitude of the leaders of the union, uncompromising even on this moderate reduction, is a matter of record.

Many questions irrelevant to the principle of wage reduction were introduced and tended to cloud the issue. Some of these questions, such as that of union preference could only be rejected by the government. Others, such as the enforcement of the Seamen's Act, could only be endorsed by the government. Still others might easily have been settled by negotiation. The refusal of the leaders to even discuss the necessary wage reduction made further progress along this line impossible.

My appeal directly to the personnel of the merchant marine has met with a very gratifying response. Many offers of assistance have come to us. I have stated publicly and again reaffirm the intention of the Shipping Board to give fullest protection, both now and after the settlement of the controversy to all who come to its aid.

Reports from all of our outlying districts continue to be encouraging. The movement of ships is going steadily on. A remarkable endorsement of the position of the Shipping Board has come through the reduction in marine wages which has just taken place in Great Britain. The negotiations in England were conducted in much the same manner as in this country. There was, however, a meeting of minds in a cordial and conciliatory spirit which has resulted in the British wage scale being reduced by \$12.15 per month at normal rate of exchange. As nearly as can be estimated the average reduction approximates the 15 per cent reduction proposed here.

The general reductions in wages taking place in all departments of industry and for the most part in excess of the moderate reduction proposed by the Shipping Board convinces me that I stand upon absolutely firm ground. The new reduced wage scale is in effect and the Shipping Board will continue to make use of all its resources to keep its ships moving and prevent the success of this effort to defeat the permanent reestablishment of the American Merchant Marine.

Smiling John Chinaman

BY FRAZIER HUNT*

BEFORE I went to the Orient I held the vague and uncertain idea that all Chinese were either waiters in chop suey restaurants or laundrymen, and that they all answered to the name of John.

I understood that it was only a question of a few years, or decades at the most, until Japan would swallow what was left of China after Europe had finished her needs.

Then I went to China. In this land of smiles and surprises I learned that China is not the beaten, broken, helpless country that she is popularly supposed to be, but a great, sure, superior institution, certain as death, solid as the hills—and smiling.

One of my first days in Peking I was jogging through the legation quarter in a rickshaw. A big military airplane, driven by an English pilot, was doing stunts two or three thousand feet above us. I pointed to the plane and with considerable pride remarked to my coolie: "Ever see one of those things before, boy?"

"He no belong great thing, master," the coolie answered in the famous pidgin English of Peking. "We had all same thing China long time, may be two thousand years ago, when make all same thing here fight sky dragons with."

That's China—superior, certain, egotistical.

To me it was a tremendous discovery. If I had rounded a corner in one of Peking's magic streets and suddenly come upon the North Pole sticking up like an old-fashioned barber sign I could not have been more surprised. For I had discovered greatness and majesty

and humanness in a people I had thought backward, decadent, and inferior.

Four hundred million of them, there are. That's four times as many people as we have in America—and a good deal more than the total population of all Europe, excluding Russia—and within 150,000,000 of the total white population of the entire world.

Their's is the oldest civilization; they are the greatest propagandists; they are the most successful colonizers; they are the most industrious; they are the master egoists; they have the greatest power of resistance—and they are the champion smilers.

Down in the Shanghai country I saw a Chinese version of our own "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The man who transported it across the Pacific was not bound down by any of the ordinary ethics of authorship. The colored folks kept intact and played by Chinese actors without burnt cork, but Simon Legree was none other than Yamaniato Nakagawa, a Japanese slave-driver right out of the rice paddies.

This was where the plot thickened. Yamaniato, the Simon Legree of the piece, gave old Chinese Uncle Tom a terrible whaling and then practiced on the other slaves. The audience, busy with munching their watermelon seeds, didn't mind it the least until they discovered that these coolies were getting just what they deserved for permitting the Japanese to come into their country and bully them. Then they howled in good Chinese: "Kill the bird. Throw him out."

The Japanese menace had hit home. It was evident that the only thing to do was for all China to go on an anti-Japanese strike and force the little tan cousins to go back to their island.

Propaganda, of course! I have mentioned that China is the greatest propagandist in the world. Consider what she has done to the visitors living within her borders.

There are some 40,000 or 50,000 foreigners residing in China and every one of them stands ready to make any sacrifice that China may be preserved from the ambitions of Japan. Let an innocent traveler show the slightest sympathy for Japan's point of view and the wrath of the gods tumbles on his head. A hundred resident foreigners take his comment as a personal affront. Long before he passes halfway through the treaty ports he's either been branded "N. G." by his own countrymen or else he's been converted into a Chinese booster, and joined the long list of volunteers who stand ready at any moment to give their lives for China against Japan.

Nothing wrong with that—only the Chinese themselves are far too philosophical to worry themselves sick over a question like Japanese intrusion when everything is going to come out all right in the end. Simply outwait them—or play one against the other or let the thing drag. Why rush out and get shot up? Smile your way through—and let the other fellow get shot.

After all, he is a tremendously human and interesting and wise fellow, this smiling Chinese. There's an old saying that a smile will take you farther in China than anywhere else in the world. I believe it—and a smile takes the Chinese farther, too. It's taken them 10,000 years down the long trail and it'll take them another 10,000.

But our friend One Lung not only smiles but works. He's industrious beyond belief. He works harder, longer, more consistently, and for less pay than

*Mr. Hunt spent several months in China during 1920 as correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune* and is the author of a number of articles that have appeared in *The Review*.

anyone else in the world. Many of us think of the Japanese as master toilers: they'd starve in China.

Incidentally, Japan has her own exclusion law against Chinese, and during the war when a Japanese mine-owner imported some 27,000 Chinese laborers into Japan the Japanese government turned them around and waltzed them right back to the continent.

And the Chinese really are the greatest egotists in the world.

Certainly 399,000,000 out of the 400,000,000 consider this culture and civilization with its 5,000 years of history as the beginning and end of all things. A Chinese house boy knows he's superior to the foreigner whom he serves. The house boy can cheat him and not be found out; he can loaf on the job and not be fired; he can divide up among four Chinese men the housework that one servant could easily do.

I took a ten-day trip with a high Chinese railroad official. This man held two degrees from American universities and he was about as thoroughly Americanized as any Oriental ever becomes—which is about ten percent.

We talked and we sparred and played poker with words and finally the last day we were together I told him that it was my opinion that China would have to help herself and that nobody would do much for her. It was all right to give advice and good will, I suggested, but she would have to take care of her Japanese menace herself.

"Well", he said slowly after a pause, "we are not worrying so much about Japan as you may think. Of course things are very discouraging right now, but we are awakening the consciousness of China and for the first time instilling an idea of nationalism and patriotism into our common people—and we are doing it through preaching anti-Japanese hate. We'll get along all right. It may take us fifty or a hundred or possibly several hundred years, but in the end our superiority will tell and our civilization will dominate theirs."

That's China! Here is Japan over-running their country, shoving her wishes down their throats with a bayonet, and deep in their hearts not one drop of real fear. The corrupted Peking officials who would sell China to the highest bidder, and who are probably at this very moment taking their orders from the Japanese minister, believe Japanese domination is only a temporary affair. China will play along with Japan and then when the time comes she will brush off as an awakening sleeper does a bothersome fly.

No colonizer in the world compares with her. Her people are slipping into Siberia by the thousands. At first they are hewers of wood and bearers of water; then they become the small retailers; then the wholesalers; then the big merchants. Throughout Eastern Asia and in many of the islands it has come about just this way—the world fights while China trades and colonizes and propagates.

They work like a great family of ants attacking a sleeping enemy; slowly, methodically, endlessly they creep over their victim. Nothing daunts them—nothing can stop them. They're a superior race. They're the only race in the history of the world that has ever completely absorbed the Jews. It's a clean record.

Some 2,000 years ago there was a great Jewish colony in China. Today every trace of it is gone. Great China slowly, patiently digested it.

A young American missionary named Jimmy Hunter, who used to be champion quarter-miler of the

University of Illinois, took me for a week's trip into the country to the north of Peking to study the common folks. All one needs to do is to go five miles away from the railway or a treaty city to drop back 5,000 years into the very center of ancient China.

We had nowhere particular to go and nothing to see. We just jogged our way through deep-rutted mud roads from one old walled village to another. At night we would stop in the village in and after our supper wander on "downtown" and into the grocery store and sign up in the old stove league for a game or two.

Dried peppers and rows of onions and knick-knacks hung down from the low ceiling. Usually there was a counter, and behind it, next the wall, open bins for sugar and rice and ground wheat and spices. Most of the purchases amounted to only a penny or two—China, after all, is very poor and the margin of existence is such a narrow one. But the store was the village club and all the old fellows with their thin skirts and padded short jackets wandered on downtown just as they do everywhere else in the world.

I suppose I enjoyed those hours sitting on a homemade chair propped against the wall, talking through a sympathetic interpreter to common China, as much as I have any hours in my life. We talked about crops and they told me most of the farmers around there—all lived in the village and went out to their bits of ground to work—owned a couple of acres each and rented an acre or two more from old Chang Tong and that they had to give half what they raised for rent.

"I've got a son in an American mission school," one old fellow with a shaggy beard told me with great pride. "He wants to go to America to more school in two years."

It was the West and more particularly America creeping in slowly but surely. And China needs America. That was the one great discovery I made in this little invasion of common China—that and the fact that these were ordinary human beings who suffered from ordinary ills and dreamed ordinary dreams and wanted to get ahead so their sons and their families could have a little better place in the community.

"What's worrying me," Jimmy Hunter said one morning as we passed a dozen "razor-backs" that were half head and half legs, "is how I can improve the swine in this part of the country. These pigs are nothing but bone and bristle—what they need is some good American stock crossed with theirs."

It was the new type of American missionary in China talking. There's a saying over here now that it's harder to be sent to China as a missionary than to get into the United States consular service. I don't vouch for that but I vouch for the statement that the new missionary is not worrying about propagating religion but about instilling ideas of clean living and sanitation and independence and patriotism among young Chinese.

No foreign influence has more than scratched China so far. The country is so large and so old and its superstitions are so ancient and its customs so deep-rooted that for China to change would be almost like Nature altering her features.

In the home life the man is still the one master and lord. The woman's place is distinctly a secondary one. Her great task is to bear male children who will worship the memory of their father. If a woman fails to bear children, then the master can get himself

either Wife No. 2 or Divorce No. 1, and marry again. And marriages, incidentally, are always performed in the home of the bridegroom—again the men show their superior place.

Very, very slowly some of these customs are changing—and the American missionaries have had more to do with these changes than all the other foreign influence in China put together. Civilizations that have existed for hundreds and thousands of years necessarily have developed tremendous powers of resistance, and they resist good innovations as well as evil ones.

This old civilization of China, I repeat, has hardly been scratched. Take, for instance, the province of Shantung that the Germans had marked off for their own until the Japanese grabbed it as their share of the spoils of the war. There are 30,000,000 Chinese in this one province and I suppose altogether possibly 3,000 Japanese. A German built railroad runs from the German-built city of Tsingtao on the coast back to Tsinan-Fu, the capital. It is a scratch on the surface of Shantung.

The 30,000,000 go peacefully ahead, planting their wheat and weaving their hair nets. To the millions of farmers in their thousands of hidden villages it doesn't matter a great deal whether the Germans or the Japanese or the Fiji Islanders own and operate that scratch of steel across Shantung.

The day I was there the anti-Japanese boycott was booming and China was not using the railroad. Merchants were having their goods shipped by the wheelbarrow route instead of by the railroads. Day and night the road paralleling the railway track echoed with the ceaseless squeak of the high, singlewheeled barrows teaching Japan that it was better business to treat China fairly. Coolies walked the dusty miles between stations rather than contribute copper pennies to the hated Japanese. These were the coolies of the cities—those of the country hardly knew there was such a thing as a railroad.

The very oppression and domination by Japan, I felt, was doing something that nothing else could do—it was tending to awaken China to the necessity of unity and patriotism and modernization. The boycott was shaking China from lethargy.

Even these sleepy, lost villages were beginning to feel it a little. It was getting into the Army, too.

I smile when I think about this wonderful Army of China. Chinese soldiers will give you a laugh twenty-four hours a day—there are 1,300,000 of them, and that's 1,300,000 laughs. You see them everywhere.

Troops, according to China, are for local power and not for real fighting. Judging by the number of soldiers under arms, China this minute is one of the most military nations in the world—but she isn't to be taken seriously, except locally. And locally she is anything but the pacifist country she's cracked up to be.

America brought China into the war. Liberal China, that has always been friendly with America, wanted to be with us and the militarists saw a chance to get the great national army they had dreamed of. So China was swung into the war on August 14, 1917. Before this Japan had bought a hold on the military politicians of Peking and the then Premier, Marshall Tuan Chi-Jui, leader of the Anfu Club, had dissolved

Parliament, opening afresh the old struggle between the North and the South.

The result of all this was that China, officially in the war, borrowed money and raised a special national army of some 400,000. The patriotic men of the government wanted this army sent to France so that it would give China an advantageous position at the peace table; but the ambitious military politicians wanted the army only to hold their own power.

America refused to lend them money to build up this fighting force, and so they turned to Japan. In the year 1918 alone, twenty-nine loans, all on secret agreements, aggregating \$123,000,000 were made by Japan. In the forty-eight months preceding September, 1918, fifty-one loans, totalling \$300,000,000, were made by Japan.

Most of the money went for military purposes and resulted in the formation of a great Northern army that has been more or less under the direct influence of Japanese military officers. This army kept the corrupt and inefficient Peking officials in power and drew tighter the strangle-hold that Japan has on the Chinese government. It kept the 400,000,000 people of China under the heel of the Peking militarists and the different military governors, and in turn held these military politicians under the spell of Japan.

China today is really less of a republic than Japan is and Japan today is merely an echo of the Germany of Bismarck. The government, instead of being a responsible democracy, is nothing short of a military autocracy—or rather a collection of military autocracies. It is uncontrollably decentralized to the extent that the real power rests in some twenty Tuchuns of military governors of provinces, each of whom has his own army and belongs to some clique of fellow Tuchuns that controls combinations of different Tuchuns.

And they have 1,300,000 of these non-fighting soldiers of theirs, drawing six silver dollars a month which they mostly don't get and living off the fat and lean of the land by streaks.

Most of this is a pessimistic picture for a nation that some day is going to take its rightful place as the great nation of tomorrow. But China is going to win because today China is reeking with revolutions. There's every sort of revolution that the world has ever known, except a fighting revolution, going on there this very second. As fast as she can, she is tearing down the great walls of tradition and ignorance and stupidity and letting in the winds of truth and hope and justice from the West. And just as fast as she can she is loosening the foot-binding that has bound her to an outworn past with all its stupid cruelties.

In the spring of 1920, the first five girl students were permitted to enroll in the government university in Peking. Not an item that would make the front page of very many American dailies but one of far more real significance than most first page stories. It was a harbinger of the emancipation of Chinese women. Here were Chinese girls fighting their way before the public gaze as the full equal of men. And more than one of the old-timers sat and pulled at their stringy beards and heaved a sigh for the sure-coming day when they'd have to do away with Wives No. 2, 3 and 4, not to mention concubines from No. 1 on up.

What with the H. C. of L., all this takes money, so only the wealthier can go in for this sort of business. The 399,000,000 live pretty much like the 99 per-

cent anywhere else in the world—sately, happily, faithfully. They ask only that their wives—one for each man—present them with sons who will worship their memories and carry on the good name of the family.

The war that cut so deeply into imports from Europe and shot prices sky-high started the factory-building by the Chinese, but it was the Japanese boycott that added impetus to the movement. In the all-important matter of cotton yarn and cotton goods, for instance, the Chinese have at present 1,000,000 spindles of their own in operation and they have 800,000 new ones ordered. The British owners have 400,000 spindles and the Japanese 350,000 spindles. It is clear that the situation is well in the hands of the Chinese.

At first one would gather that once China becomes industrially awake no Western country with her high wage charge could compete with her. But the theory fails to withstand the acid test. Chinese factory labor is cheap but it gets just about what it is scientifically worth; the cost of manufacturing a yard of piece goods in China is as much as it is in New England where the wage scale is ten times as great. The answer lies in the inefficiency of factory management and the inefficiency of the labor. A Chinese cotton-mill worker will attend 150 spindles while an American expert will care for eight or ten times that number.

Despite an apparently unlimited supply of raw labor from the uncounted millions in China's hinterland the rumbling of coming labor trouble can already be heard. Last summer most of the cotton mills of Shanghai were closed down for three days on account of strikes.

It wasn't an organized or even a led strike; the workers just talked it over among themselves and one bright day all the mothers and children quit cold. They wanted a raise of three cents a day—so they struck for three days and got their increase. The next time they'll want a six-cent raise and they'll form a union in order to get this.

But the great revolution in China is the one that centers about the student movement. This is the heart and head and hope of Young China. It is the biggest thing in this great country and in fact it is the most tremendous dramatic thing that has happened to China in fifty generations. It is bigger than the Boxer rebellion and more promising and vital than the revolution itself.

Starting on May 4, 1919, at a great mass meeting of the students in Peking held to protest against the report that the Japanese Minister had requested the dismissal of Dr. C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo, as members of the Chinese Delegation at Paris, it suddenly, almost unconsciously developed into the flaming fire of protest that has swept all China.

That May day the coals of resentment against Japan burned bright and before nightfall the students had attacked and torn down the house of Tsao Ju-ling, the Minister of Finance and Communications and believed to be the guiding spirit of Japan's Peking intrigues, and had sent Chang Chung Hsiang, Minister to Japan, to the hospital. Thirty-two of the students were arrested and thrown in jail. The next day a general strike was ordered.

The President of China issued a mandate at once forbidding the assembling of students and the Chancellor of the University was dismissed. On May 6 the Peking Students' Union was formally organized and on the 24, a general strike of all students in the city was

called. On June 3, the 10,000 student agitators spread over Peking with their soap-boxes. By nightfall 3,000 were arrested and the Peking Government University was turned into a prison.

The next day 10,000 students were again sent out to tell the people of Peking what was going on, and more were arrested. Then the merchants and common folks of Shanghai stuck their oars into the fight. For ten days even the beggars and the prostitutes struck and not a wheel turned in the great city of Shanghai. The government, trembling and afraid, was whipped to a whisper and promptly dismissed Tsao Ju-ling, Chang Chung Hsiang, and Lu Tsung Yu as demanded by the students.

This fighting part all happened in Shanghai. The Peking students who had permitted Shanghai to do the charging but now they were forming and coming up as reserves. But the government apologized and the schools were closed for the summer vacation. And over every part of China and into the smallest villages spread these students bearing the message of a new China and instilling hate of an old Japan.

The famous Twenty-One Demands that Japan forced China to agree to in 1915, coupled with all the aggressions of Japan before and after, brought on the boycott that these hundreds of thousands of students so gallantly championed and propagandized.

Millions of Chinese villagers and coolies who know Japan only as a name were swung into the most intense, bitter hate against her. In Shantung, as I have already described, hundreds of thousands of Chinese walked or rode on squeaky high-wheeled barrows, rather than pay one cent of tariff to the railroad that Japan had grabbed. Yangtse river steamers flying Japanese flags plied up and down the river empty—in five months during the latter part of 1919, their average cargo per trip dropped from 154 tons to less than five tons, and they carried practically no passengers at all.

During the year that the boycott was pushed Japan's loss was fully 40 percent of her gross trade with China and in certain sections the decrease was fully 90 percent.

The student leaders are still willing to carry on their fight against the inefficient, unpatiotic government at Peking and to fight Japan with the boycott or any other weapon possible, but it is the broader vision of their great task that is inspiring them at present.

They have established scores of free night primary schools for poor children and factory workers and they are giving their own precious time as teachers. They are going into the villages and cities during their vacations and hours off and preaching ideas of sanitation and health and right living. They are actually, physically, reaching down and pulling China out of the past.

In their dream of cultural reformation they vision a breaking of all the old traditions and customs that bind China to so much that is unworthy in her old civilization. The "literary revolution" is a big part of this. Started before the present student movement in an attempt to make the spoken language the written language in place of the old difficult and scholarly literary language, the literary revolt has been given force by the students.

Today more than 300 little student publications are being printed in the style of the spoken language—a year ago there were only three liberal papers. The work is going ahead to do away with the thousands of

Chinese characters and substitute a phonetic alphabet of thirty-nine letters as against our own of twenty-six.

All in all, it's a brand-new China that these students are sacrificing for; a China where public opinion will have a place; a China of good citizens with a good government; a China of unbound feet and emancipated women; a China of revolutions; and a China that some day will have no fear of Japan and will be able to take her place in the family of nations as the great peace lover of the world.

The nations of the West must recognize all this and change their whole viewpoint regarding China. England and France and Russia and Germany and Italy must completely revise all their ideas about this great land of the East.

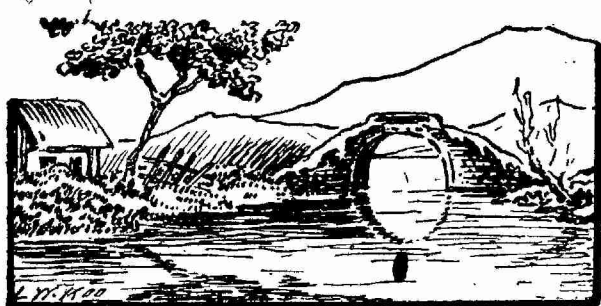
For a hundred years Europe has bullied and abused China, just as she has bullied and abused the half-billion other yellow, black, and brown men of the East and Near East. And China, like the rest of the dominated races of the world, is getting tired of it all. Only America has treated her fairly. Following the Boxer uprising in 1900, America was the one country that turned back to China the huge indemnities exacted. (The last three years the foreign diplomatic ministers in Peking have compelled the poor, bankrupt country to pay to the powerless ex-Russian legation that is a holdover of the old Czar days and represents no one, the annual Boxer indemnity amount).

China has been fought over and quarreled over and split up into spheres of influence just about long enough. Fortunately for the West she is at this moment more anti-Japanese than she is anti-anything else. But the West must not forget that the Chinese are yellow men and they have a great bond of color to link them with the yellow men of Japan.

It was at a private dinner in Shanghai—a wonderful Chinese dinner of thirty dishes—and one of China's finest minds and wisest men was speaking in a confidential and intimate way to me: "Our delegates at the Peace Conference made a great mistake when they did not sink all this Shantung argument and stand strongly behind Japan in her demand for racial equality."

This man knew the history of the white invasion of China. He knew of the British Opium War, and the grab for ports and the fights for concessions and the haggling and bullying and browbeating by European diplomats and business concerns. He was tired of it. He wanted the great yellow and brown races of Asia to assert their rights and break the strangle-hold that Europe had on them.

China is at the crossroads and America is the one great nation whom she trusts and loves. We can show her the right road—the trail help her develop herself, help her teach herself, help her protect herself and yet keep her the great peace-loving, gentle, kindly, smiling country that she is.—*Hearst's International*.



Who's Who in China



Judge Wenfu Yiko Hu

(胡詒穀)

Judge Wenfu Yiko Hu, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of China, was born in Ningbo in 1876. He received his early education in St. John's University, Shanghai, where he served on the editorial board of the "St. John's Echo," the first college paper published in China. He was afterwards appointed librarian of the university library and at the same time acted as President F. L. Hawks Pott's secretary. In 1896 he left St. John's and joined the Nanyang College as an instructor in English and later became dean of the English department.

In the winter of 1905 Judge Hu went to America to study law in the Universities of Chicago and Illinois where he took his B. A. and LL. B. degrees. When in America, he was president of the Cosmopolitan Club and member of the Commonwealth Club of the University of Chicago and member of the Oratorical Club and the Law Club of the University of Illinois.

After his return to China in 1909, he was appointed by the Ministry of Communications, Peking, junior secretary and member of the commission for the drawing up of the railway, telegraph, navigation and postal laws and was at the same time professor of law in the Government University.

In 1912, shortly after the Revolution, Judge Hu was appointed by the President Judge of the Supreme Court and in 1917 he became a member of the Commission for the Discipline of Judicial Officers. When China declared war on Germany and Austria he was appointed to take up concurrently the post of the judge of the High Prize Court. In 1918 he was appointed a member of the Commission for the Examination of Judicial Officers.

In the spring of 1919 he was sent by the government as special delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Philippine Bar Association at Manila where the question of organization of the Oriental Bar Association was brought up and adopted. In 1920 at the invitation of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice he became a member of the Commission for the Study of Judicial Questions.

Ever since Judge Hu joined the Supreme Court he has been working hard and giving every possible assistance in the work of re-organization of the Court. In recognition of his valuable and meritorious services the government has awarded him the Second Class Chia-Ho and Second Class Wen-Hu Decorations.

While being busy in the court he occasionally writes for the magazines and journals on legal and other subjects and has compiled the Pocket English-Chinese Pronouncing Dictionary, published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai. He is an honorary member of the Philippine Bar Association and is also a member of the executive council of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association and a member of the Law Club and other learned societies.

The Cassel Agreement— Its Text

A considerable amount of interest has been evinced in South China and elsewhere in the Cassel agreement, a contract between Major Louis Cassel (Retired) of Hongkong and the former government of Kwangtung, headed by Mok Wing Sang, now Military Governor of Kwangsi. The *Review* is unable to republish herewith the text of the agreement which covers certain coal and other rights in the province of Kwangtung. The agreement is at present in abeyance owing to the opposition and a refusal to sanction it on the part of the present government in Canton. The text of the agreement follows:

Agreement made this twenty third day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty being the ninth year of the Republic of China twenty third day fourth moon between the government of the Province of Kwangtung in the Republic of China represented by their Excellencies the Military and Civil Governors of the Province of Kwangtung (hereinafter called the "The Kwangtung Government") of the one part and Major Louis Cassel (Retired) of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, an Officer of the most excellent Order of the British Empire and Sum Pak Ming of Victoria, aforesaid gentleman as trustees for and on behalf of a syndicate to be formed for the purpose of exploiting certain coal bearing districts in the said Province (hereinafter called "the Syndicate") of the other part whereby it is agreed by and between the parties as follows:—

1. The Kwangtung government will permit the Syndicate to bore, examine, and survey such ground as the Syndicate may be advised, or have reason to believe, contains coal within the following districts; (abutting over, or adjacent to, the Canton-Hankow Railway and the Canton-Kowloon Railway), viz:—Nam Hoi, Pun U. Tung Koon, Po On, Sam Sui, Fa Yuen, Ying Tak, Ching Yuen, Yeung Shan, Lin Yuen, Kuk Kong, Lok Cheong, Yue Yuen, Yan Fa, Chee Hing, Nam Hung, Fat King, Yung Yuen, Ko Ming, Tsang Shing, Tsung

Fa, &c., And the government will not after the date of signing of this Agreement grant permits to any other person, firm or Company to bore, examine, survey and mine in any of the districts above mentioned until the period set forth in clause (13) hereof shall have elapsed.

2. The Kwangtung government shall cause this agreement to be provisionally signed and chopped, whereupon the Syndicate shall take all such steps as may be necessary to obtain the Official sanction, and approval, thereto of the Central government of China at Peking, and upon such sanction and approval being obtained the Kwangtung government shall ratify this agreement and immediately thereupon the Syndicate shall deposit with the Kwangtung government the sum of One Hundred Thousand dollars Hongkong currency.

3. Within a period of nine months from the ratification aforesaid of this agreement the Syndicate shall, in the event of the said boring, examination, and survey of the grounds in the districts aforesaid appearing to the Syndicate to justify the Syndicate so doing, float a Company to be called "The Kwangtung Collieries, Limited" with a nominal capital of ten million dollars for the purpose of working coal mines in the said districts, and of dealing with the coal thereby procured and shall transfer to such Company all rights and benefits and liabilities of the Syndicate under this agreement.

4. In the event of no such Company being floated by the Syndicate within the said period of Nine months the Kwangtung government shall be entitled to retain the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and this agreement shall thereupon terminate; but in the event of such Company being floated a further sum of nine hundred thousand dollars (making with the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars a sum of altogether one million dollars) shall be deposited within the said period of Nine months by that Company with the Kwangtung government, as security for the due carrying out by the Company of its objects as set out in the memorandum and articles of association.

5. The said sum of one million dollars, when so deposited in pursuance of clause four hereof, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum which interest the Company shall be entitled to deduct from the dividends payable to the Kwangtung government or its nominees in pursuance of the provisions of clause eight hereof. There shall be further deducted from the dividends so payable to the Kwangtung government or its nominees four per cent per annum on the said sum of one million dollars for the purpose of forming an amortization or sinking fund which shall be exchanged in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars for the "B" shares referred to in clause 8 hereof until the whole of the said sum of one million dollars shall be so received by the Company. If no dividend is payable the Kwangtung government will not pay any interest on the said sum of one million dollars. If the dividend payable is not sufficient to pay the interest of the said sum of one million dollars, the Kwangtung government will not make up the deficit. The deduction from the dividend for forming the amortization or sinking fund is similarly calculated. If the Company goes into liquidation the deposited money shall be returned by the Kwangtung government and this agreement will determine.

6. The said capital of the Company of ten million dollars (fixed as the nominal capital of the

Company to be floated as aforesaid) shall be divided into one million shares of ten dollars each, half of which shall be classed as "A" shares and shall be allotted by the directors of the Company who are of British Nationality in such manner as they may decide, but in pursuance of an agreement previously to be entered into with the Syndicate the other half of such shares be classed as "B" shares and shall be considered as fully paid up shares and shall be allotted by the Directors of the Company who are of Chinese Nationality in such manner as they may decide (subject to the provisions of clause (8) hereof).

7. The articles of association of the said Company to be floated as aforesaid shall provide that, out of the profit of the Company, there shall be first paid all working expenses, a royalty not exceeding one dollar per ton of all coal extracted and dealt with, all reasonable expenses to staff, sums properly payable to the Kwangtung government, and, interest at the rate of 8 percent (Eight) percent per annum on the Capital represented by the "A" shares to the holders thereof; and the remainder of the said profits as shall be declared available for dividend shall be paid by way of dividend to holders of A and B shares equally.

8. Upon the incorporation of the Company to be floated as aforesaid the Company shall make the following allotment of shares namely:—

(a) Fully paid "B" shares to the nominal value of one million dollars which shall be held by the Company in trust for the Kwangtung government the dividend on which shall (inter alia) form the amortization or sinking fund referred to in clause (5) hereof. As and when sums of not less than ten thousand dollars are available in the said amortization or sinking fund the said fully paid "B" shares to an equivalent value shall be transferred to the Kwangtung government.

(b) Fully paid "B" shares to the nominal value of five hundred thousand dollars to Trustees to be nominated by the Kwangtung government for the benefit of the poor people of the Province of Kwangtung.

(c) Fully paid "B" shares to the nominal value of five hundred thousand dollars to Trustees to be nominated by the Kwangtung government for educational purposes in the Province of Kwangtung.

In consideration of the said allotments as aforesaid the government will cause to be executed all such documents as may be necessary for the purposes of definitely granting to such Company the right for a period of ninety years from the date of such incorporation, to bore, dig, extract, transport, export, and sell, or otherwise utilize, all or any portion of the coal extracted from all or any of the areas mentioned in clause 13 hereof except the areas conceded to other Companies and worked on a commercial basis as provided in clause 18 hereof.

9. The Company shall pay the Kwangtung government only such duties as are for the time being imposed upon the Kailan Mining Administration.

10. At the expiration of the said period of ninety years the same to be extended, or continued, upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between the government and the company so to be incorporated as aforesaid.

11. From the date of the ratification of this agreement and during the said period of ninety years,

and extended period (if any) the Kwangtung government shall use its best endeavors to protect the persons employed by the said Company and their rights for property and the rights of property of the said Company, in the mines, machinery, buildings, plant and other goods, effects for property to which the said persons and the said Company may be entitled to for the time being.

12. The articles of association of the Company to be floated as aforesaid shall further contain provisions of the following effect:—

1. That the board of Directors of such Company, shall consist of seven persons, three of whom shall be elected by the holders of "A" shares and shall be of European nationality, and three of whom shall be elected by the holders of "B" shares and shall be of Chinese nationality. The remaining Directory shall be of British nationality, and shall be elected by the other six Directors.
2. That the staff of the said Company shall consist of a European manager, and of such European Engineers or Supervisors as may be deemed necessary by the Company and shall also consist of two Secretaries one of whom shall be of British or other European nationality, and the other of Chinese Nationality.
3. That the miners and unskilled labourers shall all be of Chinese nationality, and, so far as possible, be natives of the districts in which they are employed.
4. That the existing laws and regulations of China with regard to mining shall be followed.

13. Immediately upon the payment of the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars referred to in clause (2) hereof the Company shall have the right to demarcate within a period nine months such areas in the districts set forth in clause (1) hereof as areas in which the Company desires to carry on mining operations and upon the payment by the Company to the Kwangtung government of the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars referred to in clause (4) hereof the said period of nine months shall be extended for a further period of six months (making a period of 15 months in all). The Company shall from time to time during the said period notify to the Director of Mining in Canton or such other person as the Kwangtung government may designate their or its desire therefor and he shall cause such areas to be registered in the name of the Company in parcels of land (whether separate or adjoining) each not exceeding ten square Li.

14. The Company shall not deliberately destroy or damage any cultivated lands, graves, or tombs, belonging to individuals, and in the event of any accidental destructions thereof, or damage thereto, the said Company shall at its own expense, repair, such damage or pay the individual sustaining the same reasonable compensation therefor.

15. The said Company when incorporated shall, for the purpose of its business, be entitled to use any waterways, wharves, ports, railways, and other means of transport, or storage now existing in the Kwangtung Province, and also to construct, manage, superintend and work any other roads, railways, waterways and buildings as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of the business of the said Company, or to improve

those now existing but shall pay reasonable remuneration or compensation to any individuals or individual affected, or prejudiced, by such use or construction.

16. In the event of there being in existence un-worked coal mines within the districts mentioned in clause (1) here of the Company shall be entitled to work, the same in all respects as if such mine had been discovered by the Syndicate or the said Company.

17. Any concessions or mining rights within the said districts already granted by the Kwangtung government which have not yet been worked on a Commercial basis or exercised, shall be revoked by the Kwangtung government; and all such concessions or mining rights as have been worked on a Commercial basis, or exercised, may be acquired by the said Company on payment to the proprietors thereof such sums as they may agree to accept; and the Kwangtung government will render all such assistance as it is able to render the said Company, to acquire such concessions or mining rights at a reasonable price.

18. The coal mines for which mining rights have been granted and on which work has been commenced by other companies are as follows:—

NAMES OF COAL MINES	DISTRICTS	AREA
Tai Tong Shan	Nan Hoi	576.55 Mao.
Joung Shan	"	8 071 Sq. Li.
Cheung Kong	Pun U	540 Mao.
Tai Woh Ling	Fa Yuen	1100 "
Kow Chun Woo	"	270 "
Wank Tong Ling	"	342.45 "
Kow Woo Tseung, Tai Tat Sha Kwut ..	"	351 "
Koon Tsau Tin Sze Ling	Yue Yuen	573 "
Junk Ngam Chung	"	272.57 "
Lu Tseung Pay Tse Ling	"	364.34 "
Koon Tseing, Kit Tze Tun	"	8494 "
Po On Shan	Lin Yuen	Nil.
Lin Tong Tseun	"	200 Mao.
See Tze Kong	"	Nil.
Ki Tze Kurk	"	502 Mao.
Pak Moon Heung Lo Fo Tung	"	972 "
Bap Shak Par	Kook Kong	808 "
Lap Shak How Shan	"	one Sq. Li
Ling Chai Tow	"	87.5 Mao
Hap Chai Tow	"	18.4 "
Tong Chung Ling	"	547.73 "
Lo Tong Shan	"	one Sq. Li
Tung Sui Har Sun Shan	"	829.141 Mao
Tin Lor Ling	"	98.583 "
Tung Sui Moi Shan Sui Chong	"	540 "
Kong Ying Ling	"	800 "
Ngam Pin Ling	"	399.8 "
Cheung Chung Lin	"	366.66 "
Lo Tong Ling	"	one Sq. Li
Tung Sui Mat Shan Aui Ling	"	470 "
Tui Mun Ling Kwai Tow Shan	"	270 "
Tong Cheung Ling	"	one Sq. Li & 7.7 Mao
Poon Ying Ling	Lok Cheung	325 "
Tin Tong Lin	"	Nil.
To Chu Ling	"	894.26 Mao
Ting Tze Pouy	"	3906 "
Tong Ngam Lee Shan	"	154.16 "
Chan Mok Tow	Ying Tak	540 "
Kai Ting Po	Fa Yuen	one Sq. Li & 492.15 Mao
Koon Chun	Yue Yuen	314.533 "
Tai Wak Ngow	Pun U	Nil.
Kow Cheun Wo King Shiu King	Fa Yuen	276.5 Mao
Kwo Lin Tze	Lok Cheung	699.8505 "
Pak Kong Ling	Koon Kong	471 "
Te Chong	Lok Cheung	4875 "
Chan Mok Ling Kow Ngam Tung	Yue Yuen	840.55 "
Chai Kurk Cheun Nam Ling Tow	"	536.21 "
Ling Wan Shan	Ko Ming	725 "
Woo Shak Tu	"	23.652 "
Tung Kok Shan	"	103.075 "

19. The coal Mines which have been granted to other companies but which have not yet been worked, are as follows:—



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NAMES OF COAL MINES	DISTRICTS	AREA
Lung Hang Ling	Fa Yuen	727.4 Mao
Sée Mow Wor	Lin Yuen	265.8 "
Sai Ling Pouy	Lok Cheung	342.891 "
Cheung Fung Ling	Lin Yuen	Same section as Ki Shan Kurk
Shak Pay Toi For Tong	Tung Koon	7 Sq. Li & 246.219 Mao
Tin Tow Show Kow Ling	Lok Cheung	373 "

20. In the event of civil war, strikes boycotts, or other disturbances occurring in the Districts specified in clause (1) hereof or any part thereof during the period mentioned in clause (13) hereof which shall prevent or interfere with the Syndicate or the said Company carrying on its or their operations under this agreement the said period mentioned in clause (13) shall as regards the Districts affected be extended for the same length of time as the Syndicate or said Company shall be so prevented from carrying on or interfered with in the carrying on by them of the said operations as aforesaid.

21. This agreement is drawn up in English and Chinese. It is hereby expressly agreed that in case of any difference shall appear or disputes arise as to the construction thereof the English copy shall prevail and be adopted.

22. In the event of any dispute or difference arising between the said Company and the Kwangtung government, or any of the individuals mentioned in paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 hereof, in relation to this agreement, the same shall be submitted to the arbitration of two persons, one to be appointed by the Syndicate or by the said Company as the case may be, and the other by the Kwangtung government, and in case of such arbitrators not agreeing, to an umpire to be appointed by them who shall be of neither British nor Chinese nationality; the award of such arbitrators or the umpire shall be final and conclusive.

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In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and the year first above written.

Signed Sealed Chopped and Delivered by the above mentioned His Excellency the Military Governor of Kwang-Tung

Private Chop of Mok Wing Sun.

The Official Seal of His Excellency the Military Governor of Kwang-Tung.

Signed Chopped Sealed and Delivered by the above mentioned His Excellency the Civil Governor of Kwang-Tung

Private chop Cheung Kan Fong.

The Official Seal of His Excellency the Civil Governor of Kwang-Tung.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above named Louis Cassel in the presence of:—

(Sgd) Ho Shing Chong.

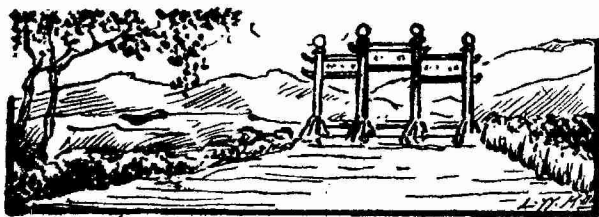
(Sgd) L. Cassel, Major L.S.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above named Sum Pak Ming in the presence of:—

(Sgd) Ho Shing Chong.

(Sgd)

L.S.



U. S. Agrees to the Abolition of Extraterritoriality in Siam

After negotiations lasting over a period of more than two years by the revision of the commercial and diplomatic treaty with Siam, the United States government has agreed to the abolition of extraterritoriality in that country. The abolition is made with the provision that it shall be enforced only after the promulgation of the new Siamese codes of law and their acceptance and after a period of five years, apparently for the observation of their workings.

The official notice of the ratification of the new treaty and its contents are published herewith as taken from the *Congressional Record* of April 27, 1921:

[TREATY WITH SIAM.]

In executive session of the United States Senate on April 27, the following treaty was ratified, and, on motion of Mr. Lodge, the injunction of secrecy was removed therefrom:

To the Senate:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to their ratification, I transmit herewith a treaty concluded between the United States and Siam on December 16, 1920, revising the treaties theretofore existing between the two countries, and a protocol signed the same day, which is attached to and made a part of the treaty.

I also inclose, for the information of the Senate in connection with the treaty, copies of notes exchanged between the Siamese Minister and the Acting Secretary of State at the time of the signature of the treaty.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 23, 1920.

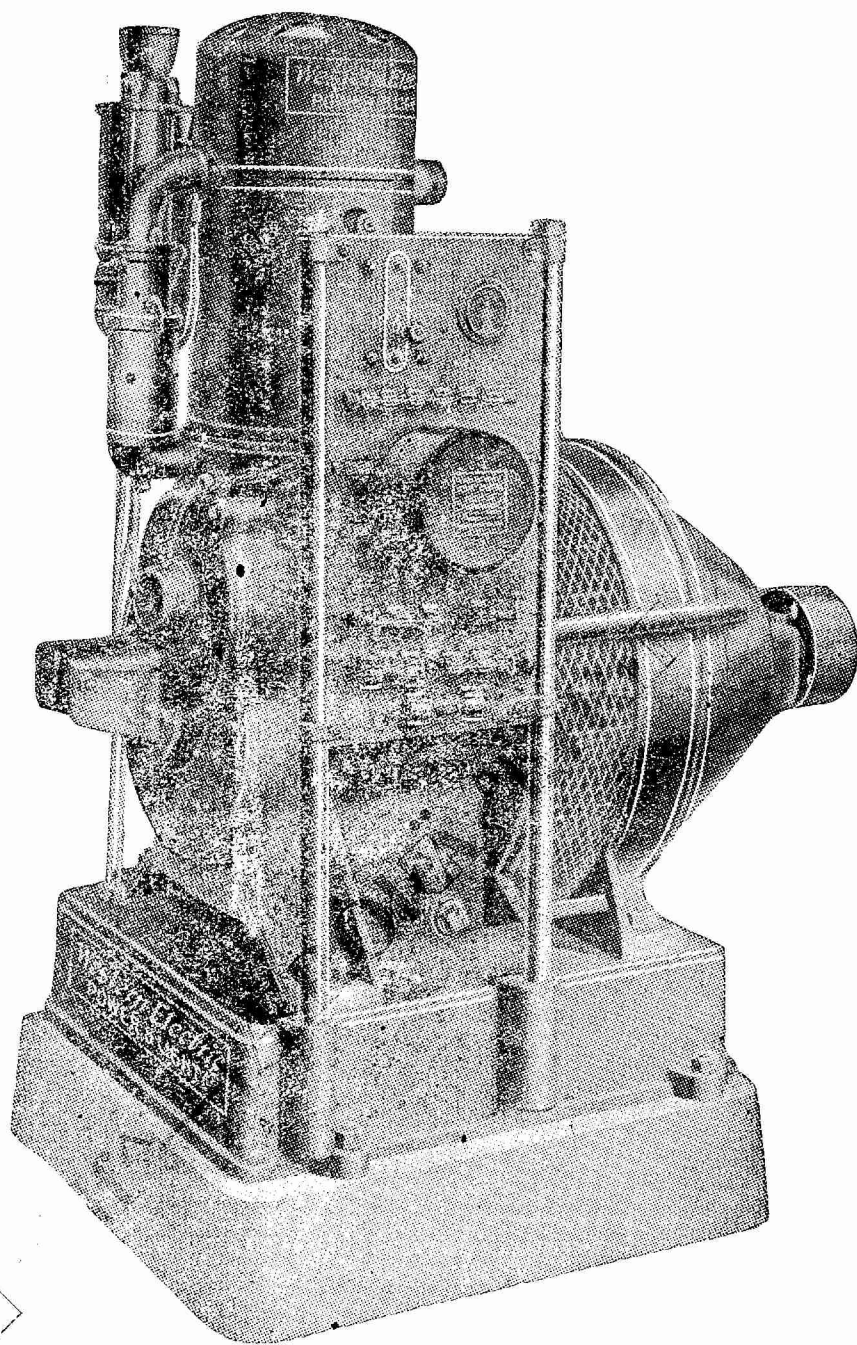
THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to their transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to their ratification, a treaty concluded between the United States and Siam on December 16, 1920, revising the treaties theretofore existing between the two countries, and a

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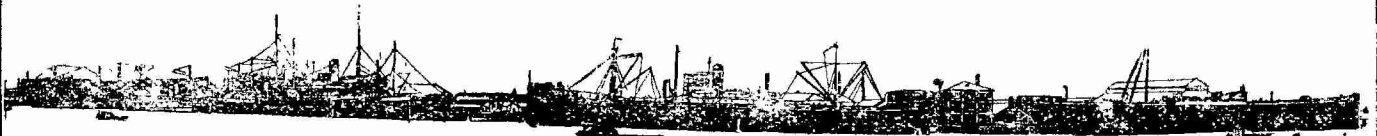
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protocol, signed on the same day, annexed to the said treaty and made a part thereof.

The undersigned also recommends that the inclosed copies of notes exchanged at the time of the signature of the treaty be also communicated to the Senate for its information.

Respectfully submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 21, 1920.

Treaty between the United States and Siam revising existing treaties.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Siam being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this can not be better accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such revision based upon the principles of equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America: Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States:

His Majesty the King of Siam: Phya Prabha Karavongse, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Siam to the United States:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Siam. The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential, commercial, religious and charitable purposes, and for use as cemeteries, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled under any pretext whatever to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native citizens or subjects.

The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the

same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native citizens or subjects, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native citizens or subjects.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the regular forces or in the National Guard or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal military service and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

The citizens and subjects of both of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the high contracting parties entire liberty of conscience and, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship.

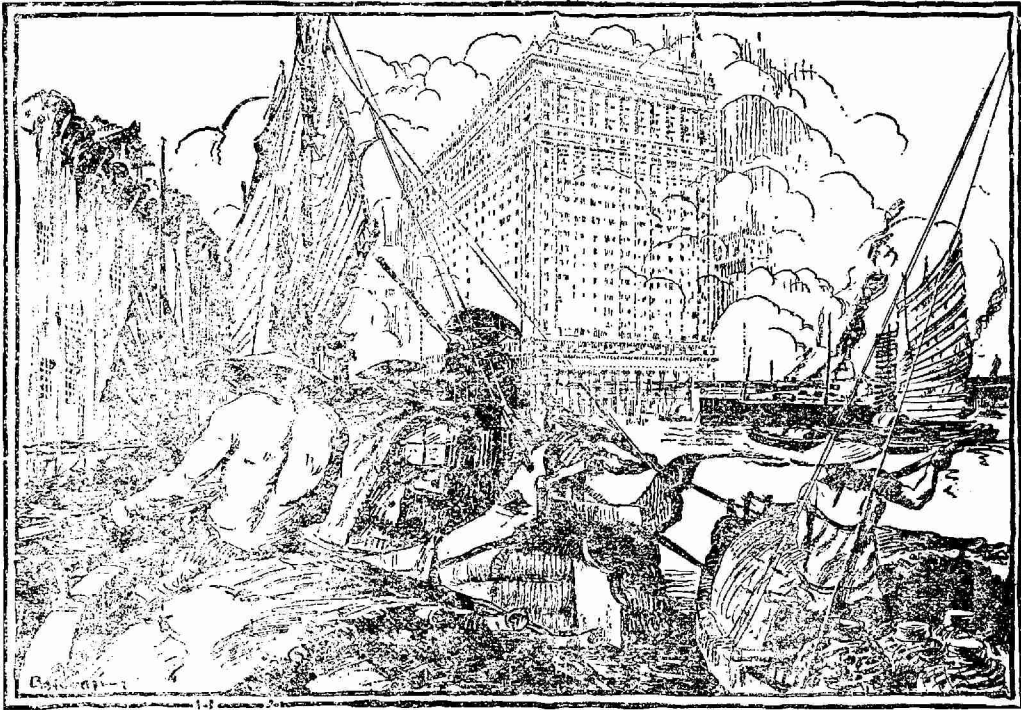
ARTICLE II.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops, and all other property of the citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations for nationals.

Article III

There shall be reciprocally full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories and possessions of the two high contracting parties.

The citizens or subjects of either of the high contracting parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or hereafter may be opened to foreign commerce and navigation; except as regards spirituous, distilled, or fermented drinks or alcoholic liquors or alcohol, and opium and the derivatives thereof, and cocaine, heroin, and other narcotic drugs, included within the scope of the international opium convention signed at The Hague, January 23, 1912, and arms and ammunition, the trade in all of which may, subject to the principle of most-favored nation treatment, be regulated and restricted at will by each of the high contracting parties within its territories and possessions, the sale and resale, by any person or organization whatsoever, of goods which are the produce or manufacture of one of the high contracting parties within the territories and possessions of the other, shall be exempt from all governmental restrictions and limitations designed or operating to create or maintain any monopoly or 'farm' for the profit either of the government or of a private individual or organization.



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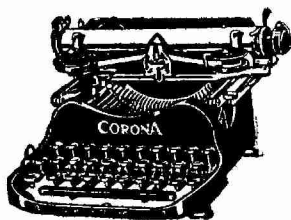
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Article IV

The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have free access to the courts of justice of the other in pursuit and defense of their rights; they shall be at liberty, equally with the native citizens or subjects, and with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts. There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon American citizens, in connection with such access to the courts of justice in Siam which do not apply to native citizens or subjects or to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE V.

Limited liability and other companies and associations, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either high contracting party and domiciled in the territories of such party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs of defendants, subject to the law of such other party.

There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon American corporations, companies, or associations with such access to the courts of justice in Siam, which do not apply to such native corporations, companies, or associations of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE I.

The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other a perfect equality of treatment with native citizens or subjects and citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, and the examination and appraisement of merchandise.

ARTICLE VII.

The United States of America recognizes that the principle of national autonomy should apply to the Kingdom of Siam in all that pertains to the rates of duty on importations and exportations of merchandise, drawbacks, and transit and all other taxes and impositions; and subject to the condition of equality of treatment with other nations in these respects, the United States of America agrees to assent to increases by Siam in its tariff to rates higher than those established by existing treaties—on the further condition, however, that all other nations entitled to claim special tariff treatment in Siam assent to such increases freely and without the requirement of any compensatory benefit or privilege.

ARTICLE VIII.

In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbors or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to vessels of a third power which shall not equally be granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the high contracting parties being that in these respects the vessels of each shall receive the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE IX.

The coasting trade of both the high contracting parties is excepted from the provisions of the present treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the United States of America and of Siam, respectively. It is, however, understood that citizens of the United States of America in the territories and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam and Siamese citizens or subjects in the territories and possessions of the United States of America shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are, or may be, granted under such laws, ordinances, and regulations to the citizens or subjects of other nations.

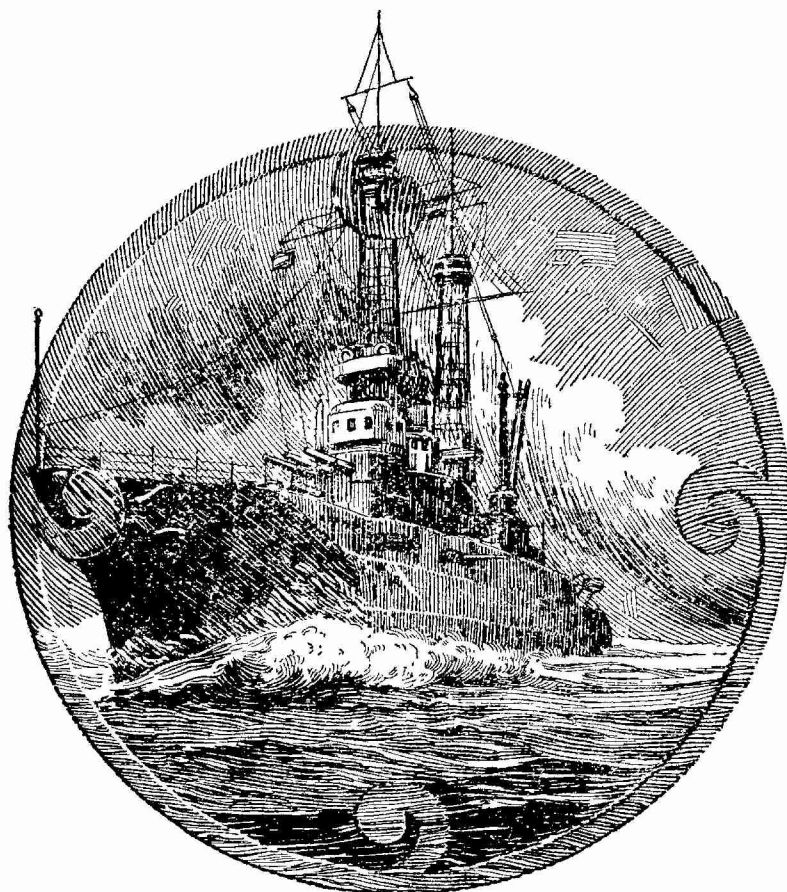
ARTICLE X.

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the high contracting parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of a part of his cargo, in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the high contracting parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall give prompt notice of the occurrence to the consular officer residing in the district or to the nearest consular officer of the other power.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them.

If such owners or agents are not on the spot the aforesaid property or proceeds from the sale thereof and the papers found on board the vessel shall be delivered to the proper consular officer of the high contracting party whose vessel is wrecked or stranded, provided that such consular officer shall make claim within the period fixed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the country in which the wreck or stranding occurred, and such consular officers owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of the wreck of a national vessel.



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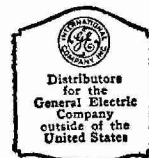


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The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of the customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay ordinary duties.

In the case of a ship or vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the high contracting parties being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked in the territories or possessions of the other, the proper consular officers of the high contracting party to which the vessel belongs shall, if the owners or their agents are not present, or are present but require it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to the citizens or subjects of his State.

ARTICLE XI

The vessels of war of each of the high contracting parties may enter, remain, and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honors, advantages, privileges, and exemptions as are now or may hereafter be conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

ARTICLE XII

The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other, upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law, the same protection as native citizens or subjects or the citizens or subjects of the nation most favored in these respects in regard to patents, trade marks, trade names, designs, and copyrights.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each of the high contracting parties may appoint consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and other consular officers or agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories and possessions of the other where similar officers of other powers are permitted to reside.

Such consular officers and agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved and admitted by the government to which they are sent.

They shall be entitled to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the honors, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of every kind which are, or may be, accorded to consular officers of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XIV.

In case of the death of any subject of Siam in the United States or of any citizen of the United States in Siam without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of

the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

In the event of any citizens or subjects of either of the high contracting parties dying without will or testament, in the territory of other contracting party, the consul general, consul, vice consul or other consular officer of agent of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or, his absence, the representative of such consul general, consul, vice consul, or other consular officer or agent shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, take charge of the personal property left by the deceased for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood by the high contracting parties that the stipulations contained in this treaty do not in any way affect, supersede, or modify any of the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, naturalization, immigration, police, and public security which are in force or which may be enacted in either of the two countries.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty shall, from the date of the exchange of ratification thereof, be substituted in place of the convention of amity and commerce concluded at Bangkok on the 20th day of March, 1833, of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded at Bangkok on the 29th day of May, 1856, and of the agreement regulating liquor traffic in Siam concluded at Washington on the 14th day of May, 1884, and of all arrangements and agreement subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the high contracting parties, and from the same date such conventions, treaties, arrangements, and agreements shall cease to be binding.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall come into effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for 10 years from that date.

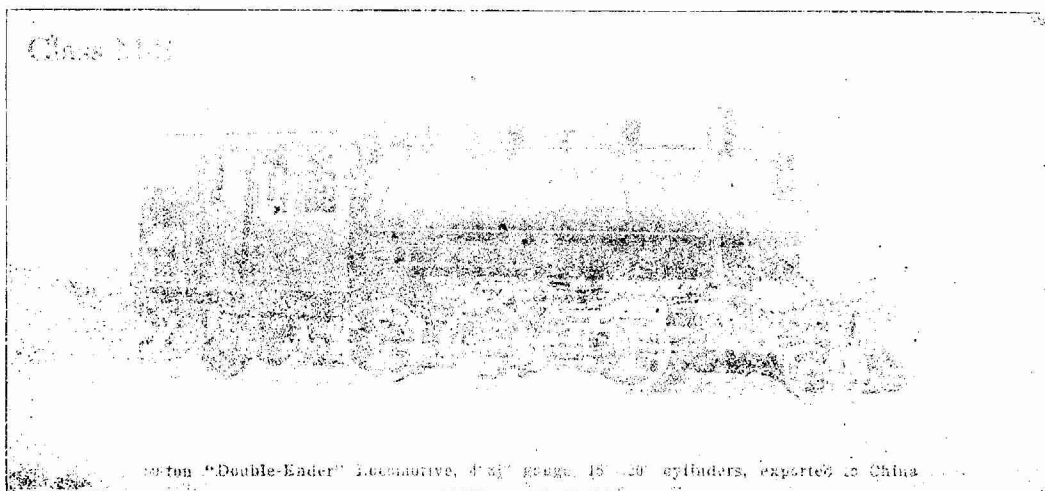
In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified 12 months before the expiration of the said 10 years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of 1 year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it.

It is clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving any of the treaties, conventions, arrangements, or agreements mentioned in Article XVI hereof.

ARTICLE XVIII.

This treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged either at Washington or Bangkok as soon as possible.

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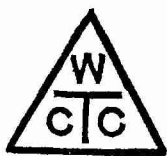
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In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English language, at Washington, the sixteenth day of December, in the nineteen hundred and twentieth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the sixteenth day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-third year of the Buddhist era.

NORMAN H. DAVIS. [SEAL.]

PRABHA KARAVONGSE. [SEAL.]

ANNEX.

Protocol concerning jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to American citizens and others entitled to the protection of the United States.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the new treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Siam, the plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The system of jurisdiction heretofore established in Siam for citizens of the United States and the privileges, exemptions, and immunities now enjoyed by the citizens of the United States in Siam as a part of or appurtenant to said system shall absolutely cease and determine on the date of the exchange of ratifications of the above mentioned treaty and thereafter all citizens of the United States and persons, corporations, companies, and associations entitled to its protection in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese courts.

ARTICLE II.

Until the promulgation and putting into force of all the Siamese codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure, and the Law for Organization of Courts, and for a period of five years thereafter, but no longer, the United States, through its diplomatic and consular officials in Siam, whenever in its discretion it deems it proper to so do in the interest of justice, by means of a written requisition addressed to the judge or judges of the court in which such case is pending, may evoke any case pending in any Siamese court, except the Supreme or Dika Court, in which an American citizen or a person, corporation, company, or association entitled to the protection of the United States is defendant or accused.

Such case shall then be transferred to said diplomatic or consular official for adjudication, and the jurisdiction of the Siamese court over such case shall thereupon cease. Any case so evoked shall be disposed of by said diplomatic or consular official in accordance with the laws of the

United States properly applicable, except that as to all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws of the Kingdom of Siam regularly promulgated and in force, the texts of which have been communicated to the American Legation in Bangkok, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by Siamese law.

For the purpose of trying such cases and of executing any judgments which may be rendered therein the jurisdiction of the American diplomatic and consular officials in Siam is continued.

Should the United States perceive, within a reasonable time after the promulgation of said codes, any objection to said codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure, and the Law for Organization of Courts, the Siamese government will endeavor to meet such objections.

ARTICLE III.

Appeals by citizens of the United States or by persons, corporations, companies or/and associations entitled to its protection, from judgments of courts of first instance in cases to which they may be parties, shall be adjudged by the Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

A citizen of the United States or a person, corporation, company or association entitled to its protection, who is defendant or accused in any case arising in the Provinces, may apply for a change of venue and should the court consider such change desirable the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose court the case would be tried at Bangkok.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to prevent difficulties which may arise from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present protocol, it is agreed—

(a) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the exchange of ratifications of the above-mentioned treaty shall be entered and decided in the Siamese courts, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of said exchange of ratifications.

(b) All cases pending before the American diplomatic and consular officials in Siam on said date shall take their usual course before such officials until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of the American diplomatic and consular officials shall remain in full force for this purpose.

In connection with any case coming before the American diplomatic or consular officials under clause (b) of Article IV, or which may be evoked by said officials under Article II, the Siamese authorities shall upon request

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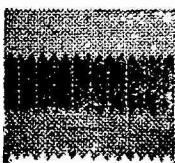
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In witness whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries have hereto signed
their names and affixed their seals, this 16th day of December, in the
nineteen hundred and twentieth year of the Christian era, corresponding to
the sixteenth day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and
sixty-third year of the Buddhist era.

NORMAN H. DAVIS. [SEAL.]

PRABHA KARAVONGSE. [SEAL.]

Japan and China Claim Many Young Women for Mission Fields

More than twenty-eight young women who have
been trained as medical, evangelistic, and educational
missionaries in the United States are expected to depart
during this summer or fall for foreign fields and various
parts of Japan and China seem to be the destinations
of most of them. Among those named for the Orient
are the following:

Miss Harriett Barrington, St. Mary's, Ohio, to
South India; Miss Evelyn Beatrice Bickel, Newton
Center, Mass., to Japan; Miss Katherine E. Bohn, St.
Louis, Mo., to South China; Miss Florence Nightingale
Crane, Detroit, Mich., to Africa; Miss Maud Waneta
Deer, Crawfordsville, Ind., to Japan; Miss Susan Carey
Ferguson, Hilton, N. Y., to South India; Miss Emma
Geis, Boston, to Burma.

Miss Mayme M. Goldenburg, Cincinnati, Ohio,
to Burma; Miss Anne R. Harris, Council Bluffs,
Iowa to East China; Mrs. Beulah Kenyon, to East
China; Miss Charlotte R. N. Lerner, Newark, N. J.,
to East China; Miss Edna M. Mason, Iowa Falls, Iowa,
to South China; Miss Mary Matthew, Clarksburg, W.
Va., to West China; Miss Lucy K. Russell, Kansas
City, Kan., to Japan; Miss Sadie Robbins, Chicago,
to South India; Miss Emilie M. Schultz, Gastonia, N.
C., to East China; Miss Carrie Shurtleff, Somerset,
Mass., to West China.

Miss Edna De W. Smith, Bloomfield, N. J., to
South China; Miss Edyth B. Stansbury of Davison,
Mich., to South China.

Noted Preacher and Author Coming to China

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the Baptist preacher,
who during the past two years has been preaching in the
First Presbyterian Church, New York City, is visiting
China this summer upon the invitation of the Kuling
Conference Committee.

Dr. Fosdick is due to arrive in Shanghai on
July 19. He will go at once to Mokanshan where
he will spend some time during which time the
Mokanshan Conference will be held. At the Kuling
Conference, during the week of August 1, to the 7, Dr.
Fosdick will conduct the devotional periods each
morning at seven o'clock. He will deliver the main
address each day at 11:15 o'clock. The morning and
evening church services on Sunday, July 31 and August
7, will also be conducted by Dr. Fosdick.

After two or three days spent at Peitaiho, where
he is expected to speak on Sunday, August 14, Dr.
Fosdick will proceed to Karuizawa where he will be the
convention speaker.

Dr. Fosdick is well known to both the mission-
aries and the Chinese Christians through his books;

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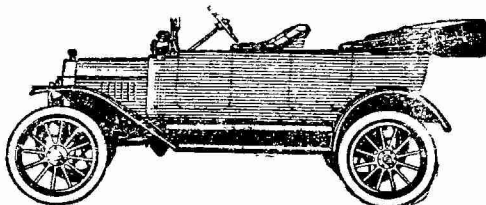
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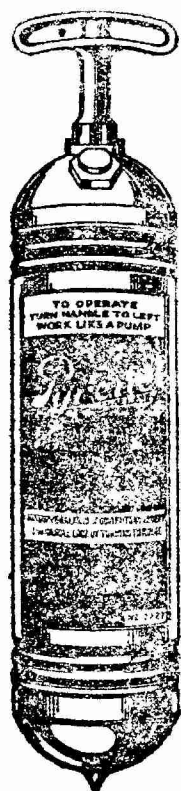
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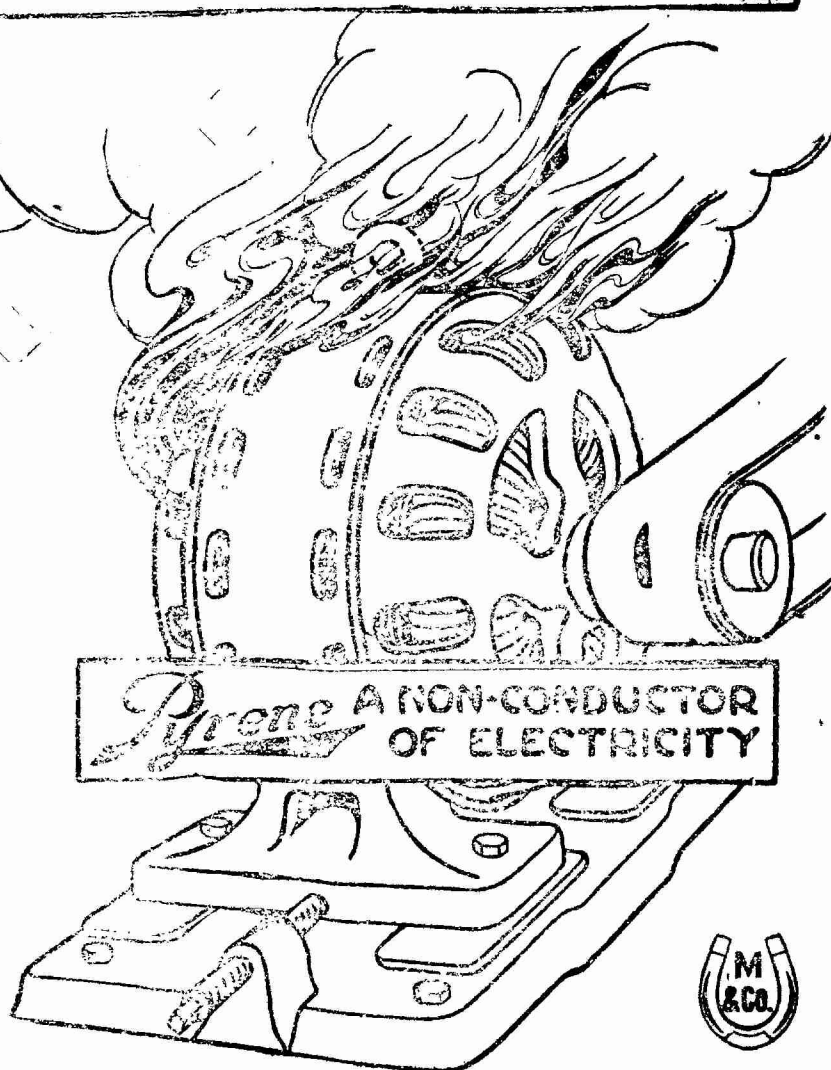
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"The Meaning of Prayer," "The Manhood of the Master," "The Meaning of Faith," "The Assurance of Immortality," "The Second Mile," "The Challenge and the Present Crisis" and "The Church's Message to the Nation." Of these books more than a half a million copies have been sold in the past few years. Dr. Fosdick is considered one of America's leading preachers.

Commencement At St. John's University

The forty-second commencement of St. John's University Shanghai was held on Saturday last June 25, and degrees, three of which were honorary were conferred at the exercises. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the institution, officiated.

Dr. Pott, the Reverend A. Rowland of the Union Church, and Dr. Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., were the principal speakers on the occasion. Mr. Rowland spoke on "The Inner and Outer Life," and Mr. Yui's subject was "Points to be Emphasized in the Development of Education in China." Dr. Pott briefly outlined the work carried on during the last year and mentioned the new work to be introduced for the coming session. Prof. J. A. Ely has been elected dean of the College of Arts and Science and will become executive head of that school, according to Dr. Pott. He also announced the gift of \$17,000 from Mrs. F. J. Seaman, who for more than forty years was a well known resident of Shanghai. This will be added to a sum formerly donated by Mrs.

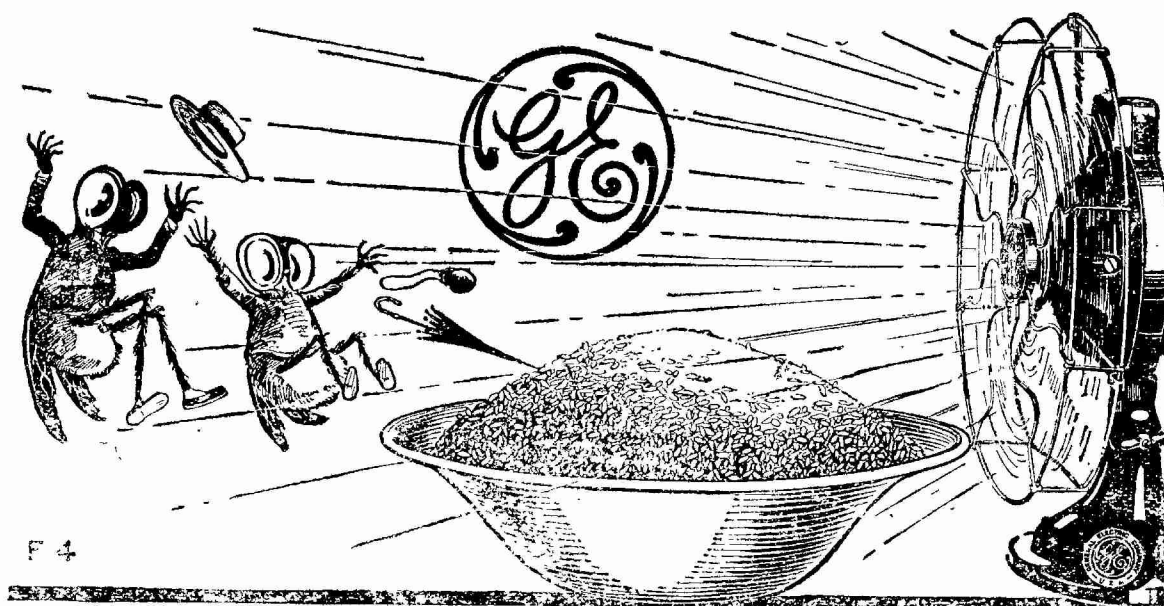
Seaman and be used to erect a new building on the campus. Dr. Pott told of several courses to be added during the coming year and said that with the purchase of new apparatus estimated to cost \$10,000 it will be possible to give better instruction in courses in civil engineering. A course of Journalism is about to be introduced in connection with the department of English and the services of Don. D. Patterson of *The Weekly Review of the Far East* have been secured for this institution.

Following the addresses, conferring of degrees and prizes the singing of the national anthem concluded the program. Many prominent members of the foreign communities of Shanghai were present at the exercises.

The National Christian Conference

The committee on arrangements has now definitely decided to hold the National Christian Conference at Shanghai on May 5 to 14, 1922. It is expected that approximately one thousand delegates, half Chinese and half foreign, will be elected by the different missions, churches and Christian organizations in China. Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D., is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

The general subject proposed for consideration by the conference is "The Chinese Church." This will be presented under five general heads, and commissions composed of Chinese and foreign members resident in different parts of China are being chosen to prepare the reports which are to come before the conference.



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Men and Events

The opening reception of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange took place on Friday, July 1, at its new home 25 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Roy M. Talbot, who since 1908 has been with the Chinese Maritime Customs on the Amur River, was in Shanghai this week enroute to Swatow where he has recently been transferred.

Announcement is made of the opening of the China and South Sea Bank, Limited, by the managing director and the Board of Directors on Tuesday morning July 5, at 10 o'clock, 4 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Amos Belden, Jr., passed through Shanghai this week on the *s. s. Kleist Maru* enroute to America on home leave. Mr. Belden has been with the International Banking Corporation in Singapore. He will meet Mrs. Belden and son at Kobe.

According to an announcement made at Washington by Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, Rear-Admiral William H. G. Bullard, Director of the Naval Communications, will command the Yangtze Patrol.

The Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai, will be at home to members and their friends on the afternoon of July the Fourth, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Refreshments will be served and there will be dancing.

A Lodge of Sorrow will be held by the Sinim Lodge in memory of the late Rt. Wor. Master John R. Hykes, on the evening of Thursday, July 7, at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, Shanghai. It is requested that all members make every effort to attend as this will be the last opportunity of paying respects to the departed Master.

President Harding has appointed Charles Beecher Warren, a Detroit lawyer, as Ambassador to Japan, according to news received on June 24. Mr. Warren was counsel for the United States before the Joint High Commission to determine the Bering Sea claims in 1896, and in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at the Hague in 1910.

Miss Lillian Waring of Chicago, Ill., is expected to sail for China on August 18, where she will be in charge of the national office of the Y. W. C. A., 61 Range Road, Shanghai. Miss Waring is a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore, and has taken post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and in the Commerce School of Northwestern University. Miss Waring will remain in China for five years or more.

Miss Harrison, who has recently rejoined the staff of the Y. W. C. A. as national industrial secretary, and who has had direct contact with the industrial situation in England, will speak to a group of friends at the Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday afternoon, July, 1, at 5:15 o'clock. Miss Harrison first served as an industrial welfare worker in factories and was called from that to the University of London to develop a department in the School of Economics for the training of men and women welfare workers. All persons interested in modern industry in China will welcome this opportunity of hearing Miss Harrison speak on this important subject.

A large audience viewed the pictures of the Kansu earthquake shown at the Olympic Theater on the evening of Tuesday, June 28, given under the auspices of the Famine Relief Committee. J.W. Hall of Tientsin

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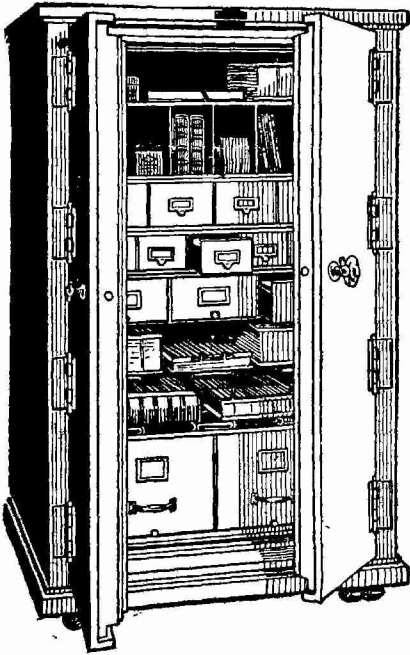
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

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who was instrumental in bringing the pictures to Shanghai, gave detailed information concerning the earthquake, which included an area of 300 miles by 100 miles and was the cause of a loss of 150,000 lives. As shown in the pictures and told by Mr. Hall most of the inhabitants of this particular district were cliff dwellers and most of the towns and villages were completely swept out of existence. The soil, which is mainly loess, and very fertile, easily shifts and crumbles and the landslides following the earthquake did more damage than the earthquake itself.

On May 27, the Senate at Washington ratified the treaty between the United States and China confirming the application of a 5 percent ad valorem rate of duty on importations of American goods into China. The treaty was negotiated last October by Secretary Colby and Dr. Wellington Koo. The 5 percent ad valorem rate permitted under the treaty replaces the present specific rates averaging about 3 percent on American importations. China initiated the negotiations on the ground that the present tariff did not provide sufficient revenues. The Senate also ratified abrogation of the old sanitary convention of 1903, which had been superseded by the sanitary convention of 1912. The old treaty which required the reporting of plagues and other epidemic diseases, had not been observed by signatories, it was said, or ratified by others.

In celebration of the Fourth of July on Monday, the following program is announced by the committee: Monday morning, from 11:45 to 12:30 o'clock, E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General will hold a reception at the Consulate, Whangpoo Road, Shanghai,

for officials, Americans, and other friends; from 12:30 to 2 o'clock the American Club will be at home to their members and friends; at 3 o'clock a baseball game will be played at the Race Course between Shanghai and a team from the U. S. Navy; the Columbia Country Club will be home to its members and friends from 5 to 7 o'clock. From 1 to 5 o'clock Monday afternoon the s. s. *Huron* will be informally opened to visitors and adequate transportation will be provided at the jetty, the details to be announced later. Special attention will be given to children who desire to visit the ship.

News from North China

The Ministry of Finance has applied to the Group Bank Legations for the release of the salt surplus for May, which amounts to £1,800,000 and Taels 200,000, respectively.

After the first of August, it will not be necessary to assist the electric lights in Peking with candles and small kerosene lamps. Machinery for the new power plant in the Western Hills has arrived and the work of installing it has begun.

The report is circulated that the Chinese government, on the strong recommendation of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to London, has appointed the Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, late British Minister at Peking, as "High grade political adviser to China." The report, however, lacks confirmation.

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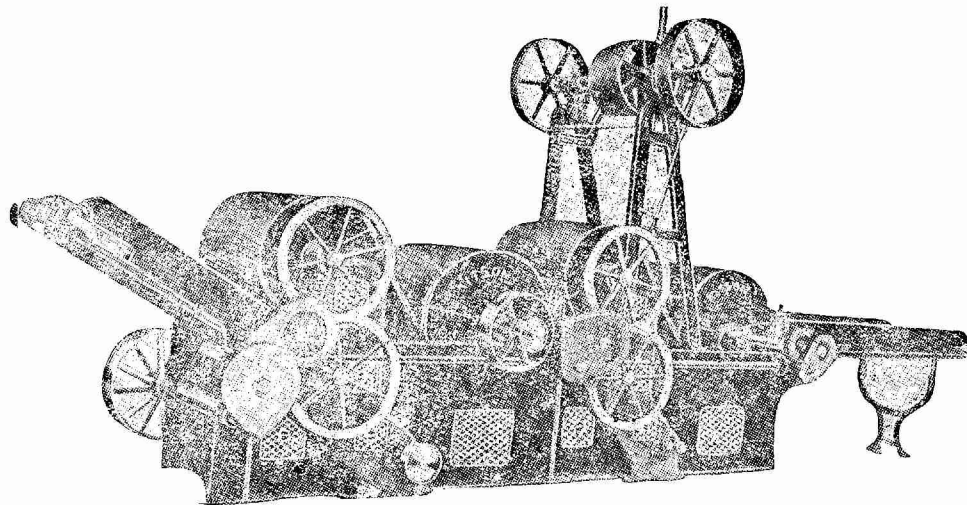
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W.D. & H.O. WILLS.
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Agents in China



The negotiations between Mexico and China for a commercial treaty have come to a standstill. Mexico, it is said, will not give guarantees of safety to the Chinese in the country until the treaty is signed. China insists that guarantees be given because Mexican officials have threatened to oust all Chinese residents.

The Ministry of Finance is trying to make a government budget for the coming fiscal year which begins on the first of July, and upon the completion of the budget, will ask the Cabinet to adopt it. That the estimates of expenses are to be held to a minimum is the wish of the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Pan Fu.

The Peking Supreme Court has concluded the trials of the Anfuites who were proscribed by Mandate last year. With the exception of Chu Shen, Wang Chih-lung and Liang Hung-chi, all have been sentenced to death, according to the local newspapers. The Court has telegraphed to Chekiang to effect the arrest of Hsu Shu-tseng.

N. Nagao, Japanese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board, is now in Peking trying to secure Chinese consent to Tokyo's scheme of lending Yen 10,000,000 to the Chinese Eastern Railway. Behind the scheme, Chinese officials in Peking see a design to control the railway, which has been Japan's ambition for the last few years.

A further postponement of the opening of public traffic on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway is announced. It was originally intended that the opening should take place on June 1, and it was later postponed until July 1. As a result of damage to bridges owing to the rains which must be repaired, the ceremony, the railway

authorities announce, has been postponed further until September 10.

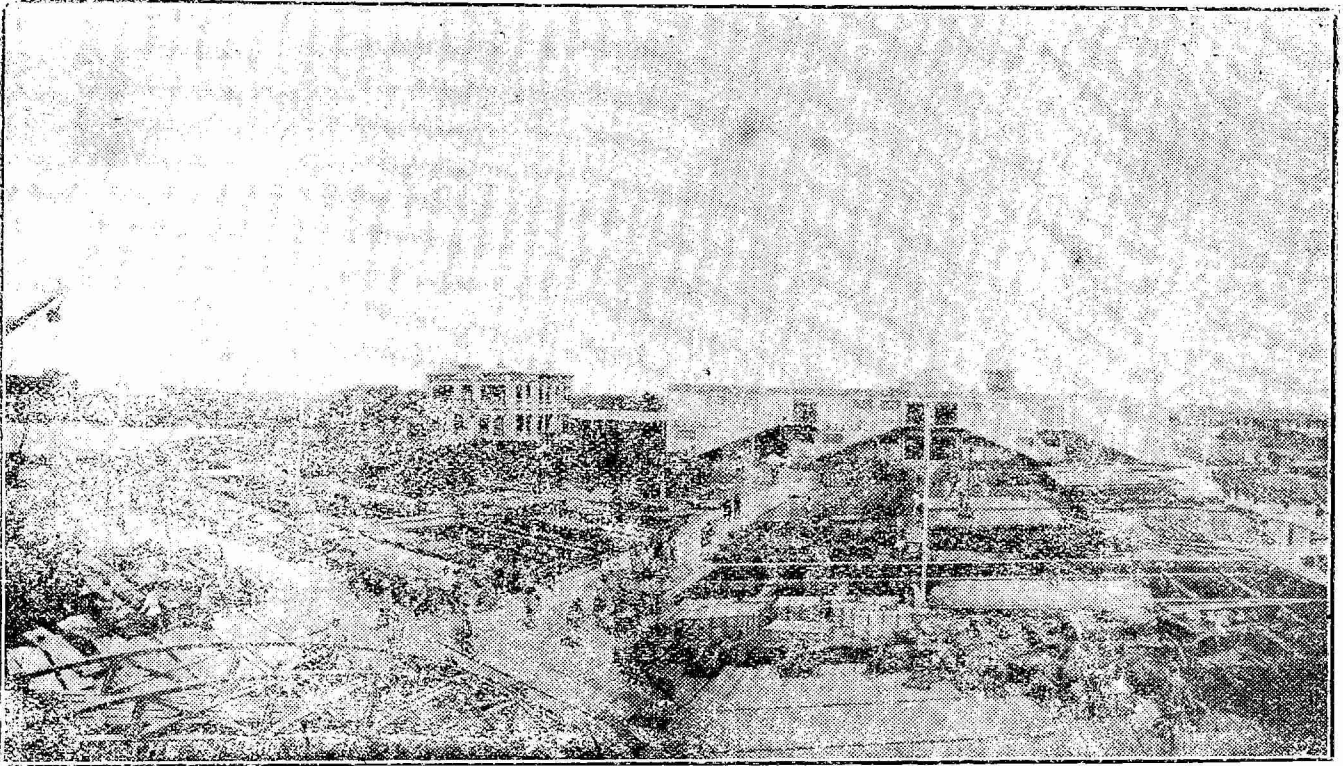
Three hundred Hupeh people resident in Peking proceeded to the Hsin Hwa Men on the morning of June 21, in a procession, carrying flags and issuing leaflets as an expression of their dissatisfaction with General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh. General Yin Hung-shou, Chief of Peking Police, received them, and undertook to place their views before the President.

The Aeronautical Department announces that the aerial mail service between Peking and Shanghai will be started about the first of August and that the inauguration of the Peking-Tsinanfu aerial mail route has been set for the first of July. Plans for establishing a Peking-Kalgan aerial service have been dropped, and all material sent to Kalgan for the construction of an aerodrome has been transferred back to Nanyuan.

The accumulation of six months seizures of opium and other narcotics by the Tientsin Maritime and Native Customs in Tientsin was destroyed by fire at the opium-burning kiln near the Peking-Mukden Railway's central offices on Wednesday. The ceremony was carried through under the auspices of the Tientsin Anti-Narcotic Society and was witnessed by a representative gathering of Chinese and foreigners.

The principal and teachers of Tsing Hua College are said to be indignant because the students of the college have proclaimed a strike in sympathy with the teachers and students of the government schools in Peking, alleging that the students were actuated by a desire to escape examinations. The students are

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View showing Robert Dollar Company Pai Lien Chien
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threatened with expulsion unless they take their usual examinations, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*.

A proposal has been made to establish a Chinese-German bank. The understanding now is that the Chinese capitalists will invest \$5,000,000 and the Germans will invest 100,000,000 marks. The Deutsche-Asiatic Bank, it is said, will be reopened under its own name as soon as it can get back from the Chinese government the money seized when war was declared between the two countries, amounting to approximately ten million dollars.

The foreign engineers, who are to act as the judges in the Yellow Bridge competition, left Peking on June 22, to look over the old bridge and to consider the problems that are to be met. The group is composed of representatives of several nations. Dr. J. A. L. Wadell, who is considered the authority on bridge construction in America, is representing the United States. Mr. Wilmer represents England. Mr. Dethiu represents Belgium. Mr. Omhara represents Japan. Captain Rabut represents France.

The British Legation has pointed out in a note to the Chinese government regarding the invitation of tenders for supplies for the Shanghai Mint that the machinery prescribed in the tenders is of American make and patent and cannot be supplied by British firms and suggested that the tenders be extended for six months on the ground that as the British have done much to help the Chinese in planning the mint, British machinery should have an equal chance of being installed in it. The reply of the Chinese government is that the right of selecting the machinery is in the hands of the director of the mint and the government cannot interfere one way or another.

Peking, June 25, 1921.

News from Central China

Students of the Changsha Students Union recently made a demonstration before the British Consulate-General at Changsha protesting against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty pertaining to their territorial rights in China. A letter of protest was sent to the British diplomatic authorities at Peking.

General Hsiung Ke-wu, former governor of Szechuan, who visited Wuchang last week for an interview with General Wang Chuan-yuan on political situation in China, left for Changsha on June 21. In the place of General Hsiung, General Liu Hsiang was elected to be commander-in-chief of Szechuen province.

The Japanese proprietor of *The Hukwang Hsin Pao*, a Japanese daily in Hankow published in Chinese, is visiting Hankow this week from Japan, studying the newspaper field in China with a view to starting propagandic work. The Japanese Telegraphic News Service was established in Hankow the early part of the year.

The rural town of Fuchikow of Yanghsin district near Tayeh was set on fire by soldiers who broke out in the early morning of June 20, and overrun the town looting the farming population and the shops and residences. Telegraphic communication with Wuchang was cut by the looters who made away with spoils totaling about \$200,000.

Eighty prominent Chinese merchants of Hankow have organized the Yangtze Trust Company with an

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We sell your goods under your name, subject to your instructions and prices, to concerns that will be your customers.

OUR POLICIES: We maintain a strictly brokerage business—buying nothing on our account. Your interests are protected and receive undivided attention. Our accounts are carefully selected. If we cannot do justice to your line we will tell you so.

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Chinese correspondence solicited.

authorised capital of \$8,000,000. Another stock exchange financed by Shanghai merchants in Hankow has also opened business, its share of \$25. face value selling as high as \$52. There are now in Hankow five produce and stock exchanges formed only within six months time.

In the market for exports at Hankow, prices in general are firm although there is a lack of business all round. Wood oil relapsed a little to meet the advance in exchange. The Hankow market for Shensi cotton is also a little easier. Following the mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang and the general upset caused thereby, business in piece goods has been rather dull, though the market is still firm.

The Wuchang-Ichang Mutiny Relief Society has received a donation of \$100,000 from the Peking government to be used for appeasing the vast number of sufferers of the recent mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang. Owing to the paralyzed trade and the dark prospect of a speedy recovery to normal conditions after the upset by mutinies, the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce has demanded a loan of \$3,000,000, from the governors for enlivening the stagnated markets.

With permission from Peking, General Wang Chuan-yuan is pressing for a loan of \$2,000,000 from the Chinese Bankers Association of Hankow with the Wuchang Government Mint as security for the loan. The fund will be used, it is stated, for reconstruction purposes in Ichang and Wuchang and for relief of mutiny sufferers there. Negotiations are in discussion between the Hankow bankers and the chief of the Provincial Finance Bureau, but among the former there is a bitter opposition against the mortgage of government property.

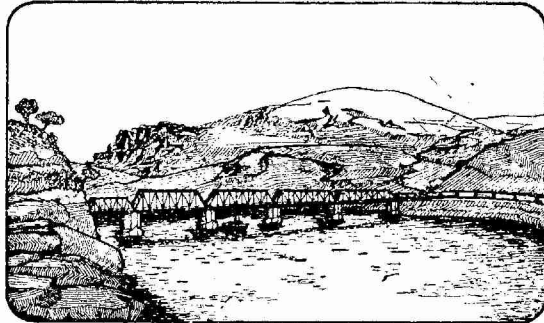
A meeting was held by the Associated Street Unions of Hankow this week to discuss the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It was decided to send a letter of protest to the British Legation at Peking, the British Consul-General, and the head of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow advising them that any pact with Japan for maintaining their respective territorial rights and special privileges in China would lead the Chinese to brand Great Britain an imperialistic and aggressive power. The above organization represents thirty-one street unions in Hankow, and is the oldest and most popular civilian organ in Hankow.

The Hsiang-Han Mineral Company is being organized by German and Chinese investors and engineers of Hunan and Hankow for the purpose of dealing in ores from Hunan mines and erecting ore-dressing plants. The charter membership includes on the Chinese side, former Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling, Lin Tsu-yu, former Civil Governor of Hunan, and some prominent merchants of Changsha and Hankow, and on the German side, F. K. Heinrichsohn, Otto Klein, J. P. Wiczorek, W. E. Eickhoff and R. Volkert. The company will operate with an authorized capital of \$470,000 divided into shares of \$500 each. After one year's working, it is estimated a gross profit of about \$384,000 will be realized.

Kuomintang agents from the southwestern provinces are discovered in the foreign concessions to be conspiring against General Wang Chuan-yuan, taking advantage of the unsettled political conditions in this province. General Chao Heng-ti, Commander-in-Chief

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Ingersoll Rand Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems of Water Supply, “Calyx” Diamondless Core Drills, Rivetting Hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers and Beyer Barometric Condensers.

Erie City Iron Works.—Steam Engines, “Lentz” Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heaters.

Jewell Export Filter Co.—Open Type “Rapid” Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial purposes and Swimming Pools.

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Wolverine Motor Works.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.

Utica Heater Co.—Heating Equipment.

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D. Moore Co.—Hot Blast Stoves,

Waltham Watch Co.—Watches & Clocks.

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National Milk Sugar Co.—“Marengo” Brand Sugar of Milk.

North American Dye Corp.—Sunset Soap Dyes.

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Printing Presses.—Hand and Power.

Paper.—“Pagoda” Brand.

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The Premedical School

All applications for admission for the year 1921-1922 must be received before August 10th.

Entrance examinations will be held August 22nd to 26 at Peking and Shanghai.

For further information address:

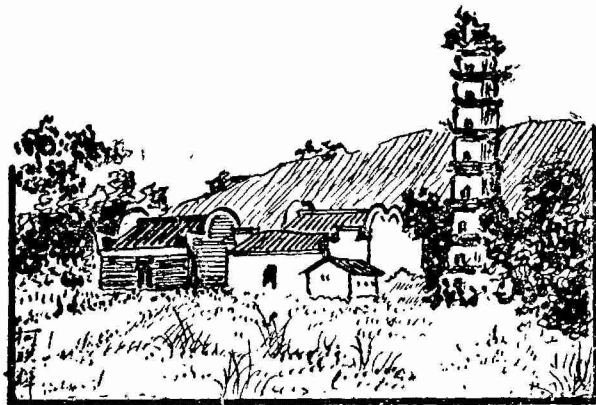
The Committee on Admissions,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

of Hunan, is reported to have reestablished his friendship for Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton, and is cooperating with General Li Lieh-chun, former Governor of Kiangsi, for capturing the supremacy of the Central Yangtze Valley now at stake from the hands of General Wang. They are assembling former Southern forces in Hunan for an attack on Hupeh and Kiangsi. Alarmed at the reports of mobilizations in Changsha and Hunan, General Wang is concentrating his force on the Hupeh-Hunan border line. Meanwhile General Wang has wired his resignation as Tuchun to Peking in favor of General Chen Kwang-yuan, of Kiangsi, or General Wong Shih-tsen.

Japan is endeavoring to be independent of iron and steel supply from the United States, as is shown by her recent attempt to buy the famous Hsiang-Pei-Shan Iron Mines of Hupeh by offering a high price to the Peking government. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, with the approval of the government has sanctioned the deal, and has empowered General Wang Chuan-yuan to proceed in the matter. The above-mining district is now being worked by the Hupeh Government Mining Bureau. When brought under efficient modern administration, this mine will be of equal value with the Tayeh Iron Mine where Japan has obtained virtual control. Members of the Hupeh Provincial Assembly are protesting against the mortgage of this valuable mine to the Japanese. Owing to the opposition from the Hupeh people Ho Pei-yung, former civil governor of Hupeh, who is entrusted with the negotiations, has resigned his post.

Captain Robert Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company, is now visiting this center on a business trip, after his visit to the upper Yangtze gorges in Szechuen province. In the presence of official representatives, those from Chinese and foreign communities of Wuchang and Hankow, he dedicated this afternoon the new building of the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. In the course of his address, he remarked that he never in his life made any investment or donation unless it is productive of good. Among other speakers were; Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, representatives of the Tuchun and Civil Governor, J. C. Huston, American Vice Consul at Hankow, A. E. Marker, manager of Arnhold Brothers and Co. and president of the British Chamber of Commerce at Hankow and Dr. A. A. Gilman, president of Boone University, Wuchang. The choir of Boone University and St. Hilda School for Girls closed the dedication with a song followed by a selection given by the band of General Wang Chuan-yuan.

Hankow June 26, 1921.





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Soda to fill glass

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Ice Cream, one dipper.
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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accommodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1	3		2	4
Direct	Sem-dir		Direct	Sem-dir
W.L.B.	W.L.B.	STATIONS.	W.L.B.	W.L.B.
1.2.3.cl.	1.2.3.cl.		1.2.3.cl.	1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	„ Paomachang dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	„ Changsiatita „	20.52	7.14
9.47		„ Liulibo „	19.58	
10.40		„ Kaopeotien „	19.04	
13.34	0.43	„ Paotingfu „	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	„ Chengtingfu „	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	„ Shihkiachwang „	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	„ Shunteifu „	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	„ Changteh Ho „	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	„ Sinsiang „	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	„ Chengchow „	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	„ Hsuehow „	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	„ Yencheng „	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	„ Chinatien „	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	„ Sinyangchow „	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	„ S'tien(Chikungshan) „	13.46	1.03
18.56		„ Siaokan „	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... „	8.00	20.00

News from South China

The fifth educational conference of educationalists of the Province of Kwangtung will be held in Canton, June 31 to 30, during which a public health and an educational exhibition will also be held.

P. H. Holyoak, president of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, and Mrs. Holyoak, have returned to the Colony after an absence of several months.

To reduce the expenditure of the Municipality, it has been decided to abolish the offices of the deputy commissioners in the bureaux of education, public utilities, public health, public works, and finance, the city planning engineers, the director of public health education, and others.

Allen Leo Bergholz, American Consul-General at Canton who has been away on furlough, has resumed charge of the Consulate-General here. Ernest B. Price, American Vice-Consul in charge during the absence of Mr. Bergholz, left Canton June 16 for home on leave. Mr. Price was for a time assistant Chinese secretary of the American Legation at Peking.

On June 18, the members of the boys clubs and boys department of the Canton Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, and students held a parade to agitate for the destruction of flies under the auspices of the Public Health Bureau of the Municipality. Commissioner S. M. Woo, Deputy Commissioner Luk Kit Po, sanitary engineers Henry Aki Pan Hoe were responsible for the success of the parade.

Labor strikes of one class or another take place in Canton almost every day. After the successful demands of the mechanics for increase of pay from 20 to 50 percent., the tea shops, the dyeing industry, and other workmen are asking for more wages and better conditions as well as shorter hours of labor. Even the office boys in the government departments are talking of organizing themselves.

The Canton District Court has nullified the first municipal election of Canton which took place June 1, the ground being that fraud has been proven during the contest case brought before this tribunal the last two weeks. The newspapers seemed to be pleased with the action of the Court, as it means the victory of the voters over the politicians, who had been accused of having used unlawful means to procure the election of some of their candidates.

Miss Leung Tsau Ming, who graduated from Canton Christian College June 17, is believed to be the first Chinese girl to receive in China the degree of Bachelor of Arts from a mission school established in this country. There are many Chinese girls possessing the A. B. and higher degrees, but they have received them while students abroad and not in China proper. Others who were graduated from the college on the same day were Kwok Lam Shong and Wong Kat Chiu.

Present signs up the West River indicates that the Kwangtung and the Kwangsi troops are moving towards each other in the still existing political-military factional war between the two provinces, or rather between two elements trying to be supreme in the Southwest. In the Kaochow and Luichow districts, trouble is expected



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at any movement, and large forces are being transported there from Canton. A large Canton-Macao steamer, the *Shing Chong*, has also been chartered by the Canton government for transport purposes.

The Fifth Kwangtung Provincial Educational Conference will be held in Canton in the Educational association building June 21-30. More than 400 delegates representing higher schools, officers of the city and district educational associations, officials in educational administration, will be in attendance. The chairman of the Conference will be Wang Ching-wei, the noted Chinese scholar of nation-wide fame, with Kin Cheng-ching, principal of the Canton Government Normal School, as the vice-chairman.

The leading figures in the political, military, and business circles of the city are all out for the enrollment of members for the Young Men's Christian Association of Canton this week. The team captains include: Civil Governor Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung, vice-president W. K. Chung of Canton Christian College, General Tang Heng of the First Army Division of Kwangtung, Vice-Minister C. C. Wu of Foreign Affairs, Supervisor Chung Sau Nam of the Canton Mint, and general manager Chuck Shuck Wo of the Sun Company of Canton. The membership campaign closes June 21.

The opposition of commanders of British ships plying the West River against search by Cantonese army and navy officers has been removed through the Canton British Consulate-General and Canton Foreign Office, who have arranged that Customs authorities should cooperate in the search with Cantonese military or naval officers on patrol duty on the rivers or ports. Since the search was inaugurated most of the ships have not offered any resistance, and only two British captains, those of the *s. s. Tai Ming* and the *s. s. Kaachow* questioned the right of the Cantonese search in foreign ships.

The possibility of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the refusal of the Japanese in Canton to recognize the traffic regulations of the local authorities, the coming enforcement in the Straits Settlement of the regulations requiring the registration of Chinese schools, the suspicion that Hongkong authorities are trying to extend their sphere of influence to Whampoa and to control the twenty-three best coal producing districts of Kwangtung, the attempt of the Hongkong government to prevent Cantonese in the Colony to subscribe to the war loans of the Canton government, the seizure of arms going from Hongkong to Wuchow for the equipment of Kwangsi troops, the opposition of British masters against the search of British steamers on the West River in war time, all these tend to increase the anti-British feeling in Canton. Much of this misunderstanding can be removed if the more enlightened Cantonese and the local British community will try to come closer together and explain matters before allowing an incident to be misrepresented to the public, Chinese or foreign.

The watchful waiting of the Kwangtung and the Kwangsi forces along the two provincial borders or Liang Kwang, since the military-political controversy came into action several days ago when the Kwangsi-ites, suddenly stopped on June 19, when was general attack ordered upon the Cantonese in Kwangling, Lingshan, Fungchen and other districts. At first the Kwangsi-ites offensive was successful, but later develop-

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ments, according to official reports to hand, indicated that the Cantonese were able to at least check further advance. The aviation corps demonstrated at Wuchow to awe the population and the Kwangsiites the possible action of the Cantonese Army, and exodus is now general at that port, in spite of assurance from the Kwangsi officials that they would last there. The Canton flying machines circulated warnings to the Kwangsi troops to evacuate Wuchow. To avoid bloodshed, General Chen Chiung-ming, Governor of Kwangtung, now commanding the troops with headquarters in Shuihing up the West River, has offered rewards to Kwangsiites for their surrender; but in reply the Kwangsiites have planned to invade Kwangtung in four different directions along the borders, aiming more at the south-western lines. Canton is now peaceful, Secretary Koo Ying-feng of the Province is now officiating at the office of the governor during the absence of General Chen.

Canton, June 17, 1921.



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Week's News Summary

CHINA

- June 23. Brightening trade outlook predicted by president of American Chamber of Commerce of China.
- June 25. Shanghai rice situation becomes serious as result of native opposition to municipal licensing. —Hupeh delegation demands removal of Tuchun Wang.
- June 26. Peking government decides to depose Tuchun Wang of Hupeh.
- June 27. Wuchow capture by Cantonese forces, who are said to be preparing for further advances into Kwangsi.
- June 28. Shanghai rice dealers vote for strike on July 1 in protest against license regulations.

SIBERIA

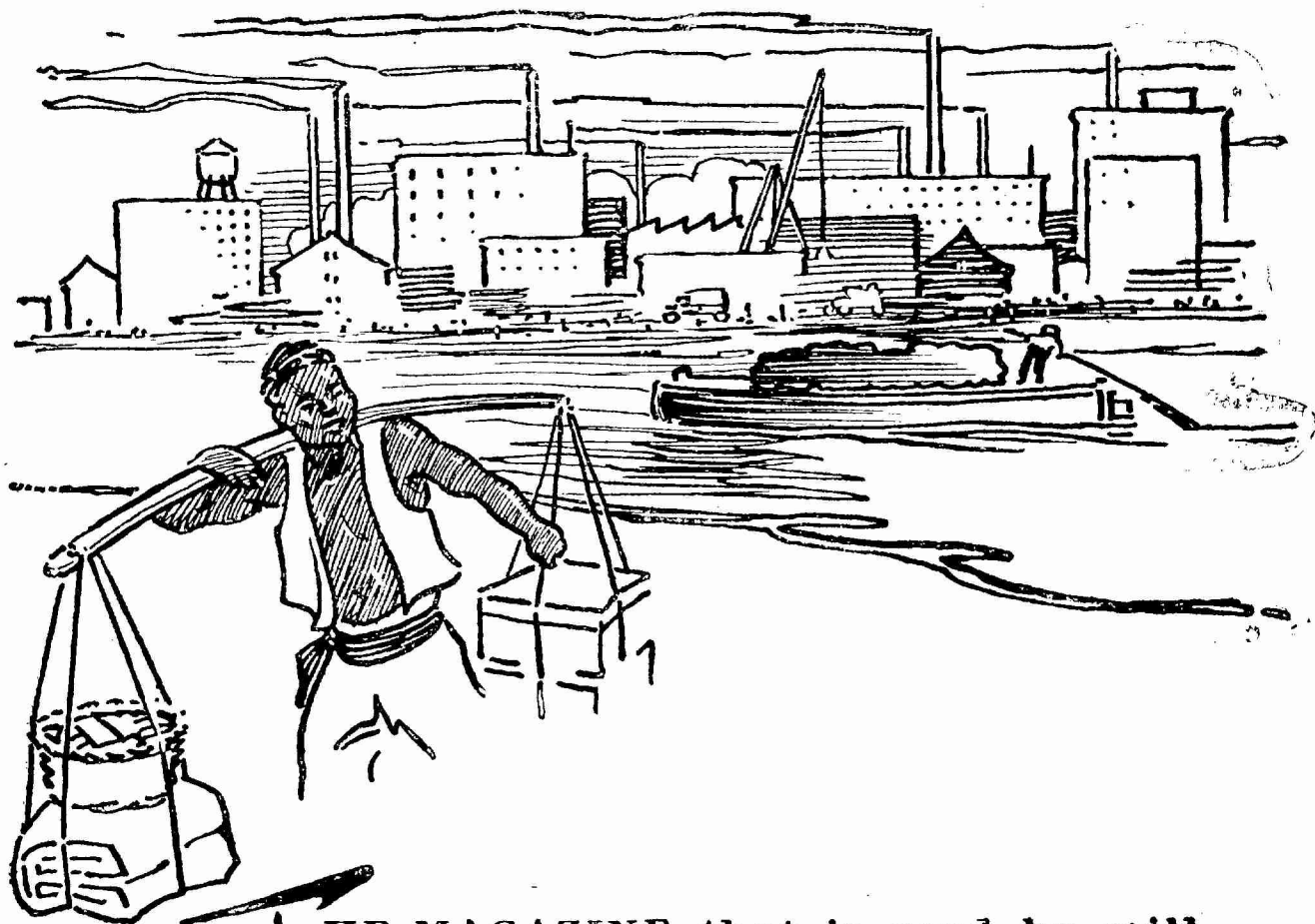
- June 26. Japanese report says Vladivostok is in a chaotic state with Merkuloff unable to control situation.
- June 29. Peking despatch reports agreement between Chita and Japan as having been reached in which Japan will evacuate Siberia and obtain valuable concessions by so doing.

JAPAN

- June 23. Osaka dispatch says enormous loss is being suffered in Japanese floods.
- June 27. Japan sends expedition to investigate Bering Strait regions. —Associated Chambers of Commerce in Japan reported as favoring disarmament.

GENERAL

- June 23. New York dispatch says that Great Britain in renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will make it plain that she will not take up arms against the United States. —General Smuts declares Britain must be peace maker in problems of the Far East.
- June 24. King George pleads for unity at the opening of North Irish Parliament of Belfast. —House of Commons informed that Britain will not raise Peking post to an ambassadorship.
- June 25. Paris report says Britain and France are in agreement on Silesian and Near Eastern question. —Lord Curzon says British Cabinet must fix nation's policies as it is not practical for the Dominion's to have a voice.
- June 26. Plans complete for an evacuation of Upper Silesia. —Opportunity for settlement of British coal strike seen.
- June 27. American Federation of Labor adopts resolution favoring the total exclusion of all Orientals from the United States. —Prince of Wales may visit Japan.
- June 28. Lloyd George invites De Valeria, Irish President to London. —Greeks reject Allied plan to end strife with Turkey. —U. S. Naval Appropriation Bill totals \$417,000,000.
- June 29. British coal strike said to be near end. —Paris press believes Constantine's rule in Greece near end.



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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations
of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been practically featureless with fluctuations within narrow limits, influenced from day to day by the weather map, and the operations of floor traders, with absolutely no tendency at the close yesterday. There is so little business and so little decided opinion among those who do operate that a purely scalping market has developed.

Aside from the local speculative features, the chief developments of the week have been further rains and cool weather in Kiangsu, Chekiang Provinces and along the Valley. Elsewhere the crop is making good progress. The climatical condition has improved very much within the last forty-eight hours, but we are still very backward and will require perfect seasons from now on to insure an average yield.

While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional Bulling operations, the progress of the crop will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes.

Yarn.—We make the undertone steady and deliveries are good. Mills have sold well ahead and considering the heavy drop in Mid-Americans, spinners' profits are more than anticipated. Dealers feel confident that prices cannot decline very much owing to the fact that stocks in the interior marts are almost nil. The future trend of the market is more than hopeful and a brisk revival in new orders is looked forward to by the end of August or the first week in September.

Liverpool, June 22, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot	7.01 Pence
" " " July	7.55 "
" " " October	7.98 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, June 23, 1921.

New York Market :—

July	10.87 Cents
October	11.72 "
December	12.24 "
Spot	11.00 "

Market :—*Weak.*

Bombay, June 23, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. July/August..Rps.	326 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July ...	" 242 " "
Fine Oomra, July	" 300 " "

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 26.00

Shanghai	„	25.00
„ M-ginned, ...	„	25.00
Taichong	„	26.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

American Stock Quotations

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, June 23.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds.....3rd	4½'s	1928.....	91.40
Victory Bonds.....	4¾'s	1922-23...	98.40
American Tel. and Tel. Conv.....	6's	1925.....	97.¾
Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	7's	1931.....	103.¾
New York City.....	4½'s	1965.....	88.
British-American Tobacco Ltd. Common.....			12¼
Pacific Development Corp. Stock.....			12½

The Recent Fall Off in Foreign Prices in the U. S.

The following table, compiled by The National City Bank of New York, shows the prices abroad of the principal manufacturing materials, foodstuffs, and a limited number of manufactured articles imported into the United States in March, 1921, (the latest month for which details of imports are yet available), compared with the high record month of 1920 and the annual average in the year preceding the war. It will be seen that in every article, except newsprint paper, prices in March, 1921, are far below the high record of 1920 but in most cases still above the annual average for 1913. The figures represent the "average import prices" of the months and year named and thus show, in fact, the prices in the country from which the merchandise is drawn, since the valuation of imports represents the price of the article in the country from which exported to the United States.

Import prices in March, 1921, compared with high record of 1920 and annual average in 1913.

		March 1921	High Record in 1920	Annual Average in 1913
Raw Cotton	per lb.	\$.201	August \$.69	\$.188
Wool, Clothing	per lb.	.236	March .663	.232
„ Combing	per lb.	.175	June .777	.251
„ Carpet	per lb.	.132	April .442	.142
Silk, Raw	per lb.	5.43	March 12.28	3.15
Manila Hemp	per ton	2.36	July 3.77	1.71
Sisal Grass	per ton	113.00	February 226.00	115.00
India Rubber	per lb.	.241	April .464	.795
Cattle Hides	per lb.	.152	January .566	.173
Goat Skins	per lb.	.434	July 1.27	.257
Tin	In bars, etc.	.398	May .647	.463
Copper	In pigs, etc.	.133	January .206	.153
Pig Iron	per ton	77.40	December 109.80	41.30
Lumber	M. feet	39.18	October 44.50	17.34
Coffee	per lb.	.096	January .221	.158
Cocos, Crude	per lb.	.074	March .179	.124
Tea	per lb.	.162	July .341	.184
Sugar, Raw	per lb.	.049	June .161	.022
Rice	per lb.	.041	February .111	.037
Potatoes	per bushel	.794	June 3.02	.98
Olive Oil	per gallon	1.97	July 3.64	1.29
Cotton Cloth, unbleached,	per yard	.214	August .343	.121
Newsprint Paper	per lb.	.062	November .057	.019

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U. S. Commodity Prices

From Financial and Trade Review of The Alexander Hamilton Institute

Article	Unit	May 7 1921	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year 1914
Acid, carbolic.....lb.		\$.09	\$.10 1/2	\$.16 1/2	\$.08
Acid, nitric, 42.....lb.		.07 1/4	.07 1/2	.07	.04
Alcohol, 190 prf. U. S. P....gal.		4.90	4.90	7.00	2.54
Aluminum virgin, 98-99% lb.		.23	.23	.32	.18
Antm'y Chinese & Japanese....lb.		.05 3/4	.05 3/4	.10	.01 1/4
Apples, ch'ce evap.....lb.		.09 3/4	.09 3/4	.14	.05 1/4
Beef, live, Chicago cwt.		7.75	7.75	11.65	8.24
Bicarb'nate of soda.....cwt.		2.50	2.50	2.70	1.11
Brass, high-sheets.....cwt.		17.25	17.25	25.25	14.21
Brick, Hud. R.....M.		15.50	15.50	25.00	7.00
Burlap, 10 1/2 oz.....yd		.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.13 1/4	.05 1/4
Caustic soda.....cwt.		3.60	3.60	7.00	1.80
Cement, Port. Dom.....bbl.		2.40	3.40	3.30	1.51
Coal, bit., Pitts.....ton		2.10	2.25	2.35	1.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....lb.		.05 7/8	.06	.15 1/2	.09 1/4
Coke, found. prom.....ton		4.50	5.00	11.00	2.40
Copper, electro lb.		.12 3/4	.12 3/4	.18 3/4	.14
Corn, No. 3 yellow.....bu.		.84 1/4	.79 1/4	2.11	.75
Cotton, New York.....lb.		.13	.11 3/8	.41 1/2	.11
Ferro-manganese.....ton		90.00	92.50	200.00	38.00
Fertilizer, bone phosphate.....ton		22.00	25.00	32.00	21.50
Flour, spring. pat.....196 lb.		8.25	8.25	14.25	4.40
Gasoline, auto gal.		.26	.26	.28 1/2	.17
Hay, prime Tim.....cwt.		1.45	1.50	3.20	1.10
Hides, Pack. No. 1 lb.		.11	.10	.36	.19 1/4
Hogs, live, Chicago.....cwt.		8.20	8.90	13.75	8.61
Iron, British pig ton		(£6 1/4)	(£6 1/4)	(£10)	(£4)
Iron, Pitts.....ton		26.96	26.96	43.90	14.00
Lard, Middle West.....cwt.		10.05	10.90	20.85	10.11
Lead, St. Louis.....lb.		.04 3/4	.04 1/4	.09	.05 1/4
Leather, union banks lb.		.40	.40	.80	.40
Oats, No. 3 white bu.		.48	.49	1.45	.40
Oil, cottonseed.....lb.		.07 1/4	.05 1/2	.18 3/4	.07
Oil, linseed, New York gal.		.68	.68	1.72	.54
Oil, petroleum, K. & O.....bbl.		1.50	1.75	3.50	.75
Oil, Petroleum, Pa.....bbl.		3.50	3.00	6.10	1.80
Paper, newsprint.....cwt.		4.75	5.50	10.50	2.21
Potatoes, N. Y.....bbl.		2.25	2.50	13.50	2.00
Rice, Dom. fancy.....lb.		.06	.06 3/4	.14 1/2	.05 1/4
Rosin, medium Sav bbl.		5.62 1/2	3.85	18.75	4.80
Rubber, plantation lb.		.18 1/2	.19	.41	.55
Rubber, up river.....lb.		.17 1/2	.17	.40	.71
Sheep, live, Chic'go.....cwt.		8.50	7.75	11.00	5.96
Sheetings, 4 yd.....yd		.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.26 1/4	.06
Silk, China lb.		6.75	6.60	13.75	4.45
Silk, Japanese.....lb.		6.00	6.00	7.80	4.15
Silver, N. Y.....oz.		.62 1/2	.57 5/8	1.02 1/4	.56
Spelter, N. Y.....lb.		.05 1/4	.05	.08 3/8	.05
Steel billet, Pitts.....ton		37.00	38.00	60.00	19.50
Sugar, gran.....cwt.		6.50	8.00	17.50	6.17
Tea, Formosa, fair lb.		.13	.14	.19	.14 1/2
Tin, Straits, N. Y.....lb.		.33	.29 3/4	.58	.30
Tobacco, av. 6 grades, L'ville lb.		.15	.15	.38	.13
Turpentine, Sav gal.		.65	.47 1/2	1.81 1/2	.56
Wheat, No. 2, Chi bu.		1.49 1/2	1.59	2.23	.89 1/4
Yellow Pine.....M. ft.		19.75	20.00	55.00	13.50

Price Indexes	May 1	April 1	Year Ago	Year 1913
Bradstreet's, N. Y. av. 96	108.2	113.7	207.3	52.1
U. S. Labor Bureau	.....	162.0	253.0	100.0
Economist, Lon..... av. 44	224.0	231.7	374.2	122.4
Statist, Lon..... av. 45	169.8	177.2	266.1	85.1
Can. Dept. Labor... av. 272	.....	263.1	353.1	135.5

Note.—In the above list 14 commodities advanced during the past month, 22 decreased and 20 remained unchanged.

Decreases occurred in carbolic acid, brick, cement, coal, coke, ferromanganese, fertilizer, hogs, laid, paper, potatoes, steel, sugar, tea, wheat, and yellow pine.

Increases occurred in corn, cotton, hides, lead, cottonseed oil, rails, sheep, silver, tin and turpentine.

Bradstreet's average price of 96 articles decreased 5.5 points (4.8 per cent) during April. The London Economist's average of 44 articles decreased 7.7 points (3.3 percent). Bradstreet's index is now 17.5 percent above the 1913 average. At the high point in February, 1920, it was 126.6 percent above 1913.



Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: The week under review has been quiet and very little demand for all sorts. The following purchases have been made:

12 B/s Shantung Steam Filature	Filature House	No. 1 Tls.	915
20 " Tsatlee Filature	K. K. Mars	No. 1 "	800
10 " Tussah Filature	Sun Flower	1-2 "	545
20 " China Steam Filature	C. Z. Re-reeled 12/22 X.1		1,180
30 " " " "	Tien Zen	" X.1	1,120
50 " " " "	Hyacinth	" X.1	1,120

Yokohama: The raw silk market is reported very quiet, poor demand. Quotations are as follows.

Kansai Double Extra A	Yen 1650
" " " B	" 1630
Kansai Extra	" 1560
" best No. 1 to Extra	" 1530
" best No. 1	" 1500
Shinshiu No. 1 superior	" 1480

Shipments.

Season 1920-1921 (July 1—June 15)	167,000 Bales
" 1919-1920 (")	241,000 "
" 1918-1919 (")	233,000 "

Yokohama: June 17, 1921.

Kobe as A Raw Silk Market

The Kobe Chamber of Commerce has distributed among the public a report embodying its investigations into the possibilities of establishing a raw silk market in Kobe. It is substantially as follows:—

To see at first the financial position of Kobe as compared with Yokohama, both cities had at the end of 1920 the following banking accounts:—

(In Millions of Yen)

Paid up Capital.	Deposits.	Loans.	Cash On Hand.
Yokohama 107	266	204	15
Kobe 27	281	407	31

Of the above capital in Yokohama, 100,000,000 yen belonged to the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the rest to other head banks. From the above figures, it may be concluded that Kobe is in much easier financial position than Yokohama, and it is doubtless that in the event of a raw silk market being placed in Kobe, the local banks will much more willingly and capably grant financial facilities to the traders concerned and contribute towards the development and prosperity of the local raw silk trade. There are in Kobe such important exchange banks as the Yokohama Specie, the Sumitomo and the Taiwan, besides some foreign banks. These banks may find it much advantageous to buy export bills in the place, which is an import port.

This ensures very smooth business to be done between the local raw silk merchants and their bankers.

For storing raw silk, no particularly specific system is required but the arrangements that raw silk is placed apart from general merchandise and free from rat and insect damage and is well ventilated, and a room of inspection is provided with a few windows for the particular purpose of of raw silk inspection. These can be arranged completely in Kobe, where there is a complete and reliable warehousing system. Moreover, the comparatively high storage of raw silk is sure to induce the local warehousemen to afford ample accommodation for storing raw silk.

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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

The existing Kobe Exchange may add raw silk to the list of merchandise, which are now transacted in it; and the exchange authorities seem to be inclined towards it. No prompt official action may, however, be obtained of it, until spot dealings in the place become so prosperous as to justify it.

The Yokohama Silk Conditioning House inspects raw silk gratis for its applicants, as its chief aim is to improve the staple in Japan. Its work is contributing considerably to the growth of our raw silk trade, although in an indirect way. It is a very important institution. It must be established in future in every silk reeling centre, and besides the mechanical inspection, raw silk should be inspected with the naked eyes and also as to positive quantity, and it should be graded, packed, taken weight and sealed by the establishment, so that its certificates of inspection will be available for transactions both in the exchange and the export market. But it is impossible to hope this from the first, but we shall have to be satisfied for the time being with a similar establishment to that in Yokohama. At first, however, it may be impossible to have any official conditioning house established in Kobe, and it will have to be created either by the local Chamber of Commerce or the Hiogo Prefectural Industrial Laboratory or by the Kobe Municipality. The cost of its equipment will be only about 150,000 yen, and the running expenses may be got sufficiently by the inspection fees.

Kwansai silk is a standard of transactions in the American market and forms one-third of the national output of raw silk here. As it was previously inconvenient in dealing in raw silk without Sinshu First No. 1 and Joshu hand-reels so business with America cannot be made so satisfactorily without Kwansai silk. When Kwansai silk is distributed for exportation in Kobe, exporters will establish their offices in the place; but it is thought necessary to start raw silk trade there after obtaining the support of the foreign and Japanese raw silk traders in Yokohama, who have their offices in Kobe.

Canton. June 15th 1921.

Brisk trading for America's account has been the outstanding feature of our market during the last fortnight and it looks as if the demand from that quarter is not satisfied as yet, although the recent advance in exchange rates has caused buyers to hesitate a bit. A specially good demand exists for size 20/22 for earliest possible delivery. Prices advanced over \$100.- per picul since we last reported and remain firm at this writing.

The news from Lyon has been a little more encouraging these days and some 200 bales changed hands, mostly ready cargo or shipment June/July. However, long reels of any descriptions (excepting 11/13 of last season) are difficult to obtain and what little is being produced now is held very firmly.

As regards the 3rd. crop climatic conditions during the past three weeks have been such as to promise a satisfactory outcome both as to quality and quantity. Present estimates range from 7000 to 8000 bales.

Shipments.

Season 1921-1922 (May 1st—June 15th)	9,700 bales
„ 1920-1921	7,200 „
„ 1919-1920	10,600 „

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 29th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 35½d. is ½d. lower than last week. Money has been in demand for the "end of the month." Interbank settlement premiums of 1d. to 1½d. over official quotations for T/T on London have been offered. To-day the market appears easier and we close with sellers at 3/6½d. and G. 5/4. Exports still remain dull and the easy tone in our exchange market looks like developing.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Syces and Bar Silver.....Tls. 32,570,000 a decrease of Tls. 660,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... \$ 27,330,000 an increase of \$ 320,000.
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 52,247,000, as against Tls. 50,690,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for the day	Thurs. June 23	Friday June 24	Sat. June 25	Mon. June 27	Tuesday June 28	Wed. June 29
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/2 480	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½
D/Dfts „	—	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½
4m/s „	—	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6
T/T India	249 710	267½	267½	267½	267½	267½	267½
T/T France	773.400	810	810	810	810	810	810
T/T N. Y.	63 710	65	64½	64½	64½	65	65
T/T H'kong	76.110	75	75	75	75	75½	76
T/T Japan	75.070	73	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
T/T Batavia	184.320	204	202	202	203	203	203
T/T Straits	72 032	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L } Cred. D/A }	3/5 480	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½
6m/s „ „	—	3/9	3/9	3/9	3/9	3/9	3/9
4m/s „ D/P	3/7 730	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½
4m/s „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4m/s B/F. } U. D/A, D/P }	873.400	910	910	910	910	910	910
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	70.710	72	71½	71½	71½	72	72
4m/s „ Docs	—	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½

	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 27	June 28	June 29
†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising market, lower when falling.						
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35½	35½	35	35½	35½	35½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 58½
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C. 999 touch)	Tls. 354 ⁸⁰	Tls. 353 ²⁰	Tls. 351 ⁵⁰	Tls. 351 ⁴⁰	Tls. 353 ⁸⁰	Tls. 353 ⁴⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	72.4375	72.3875	72.4125	72.3875	72.3875	72.3645
	2%	2%	2%	3%—	3%	5%

Bank of England rate of discount	6½%	London on Paris T/T	46½
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	London on Germany T/T	27½
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	New York on London T/T	17½
„ „	4 m/s.	Bombay on London T/T	11½
„ „	6 m/s.	Hongkong on „ T/T	47
		Yokohama „ „ T/T	26½

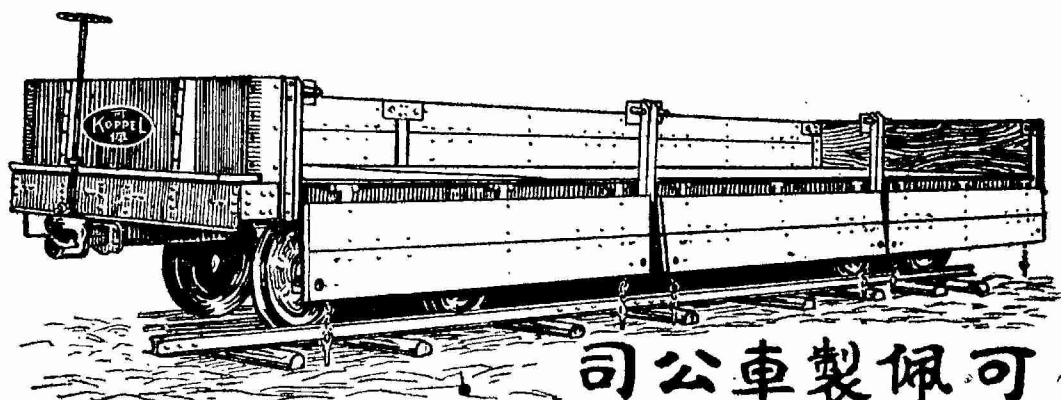
What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday,
June 9, to June 16, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate May Tael 1.47 equal \$1. Gold.)

<i>S. S. Kauana</i> , from U. S. A., May 18.			<i>S. S. Africa Maru</i> , May 30.		
Cotton Blankets.....	Pls.	1	Alumina, Sulphate of	Pls.	318
Iron Bars.....	"	279	Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture..	"	446
" Pipe Fittings.....	"	21	Paper, Enamelled	"	650
" Screws.....	"	6	" Painting	"	1,370
" Tubes.....	"	41	Soap, Laundry	"	1,202
" Wire Cloth	"	18	Tobacco, Leaf	"	3,638
" Galvanized, Tubes.....	"	151	Cigarettes.....	Mille	125,000
Paper, Cardboard	"	1,991	Machinery	Hk. Tls.	16,040
" Glazed Flint.....	"	13	<i>S. S. Fushimi Maru</i> , June 4.		
" Writing.....	"	6	To Chicago.	"	"
Tobacco, Prepared.....	"	4	Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Clocks	Pcs.	12	Wild, other Ports, Bls 25..	Pls.	25.08
Scales	"	1	Silk Pongees, Shantung	"	25.10
Typewriters	"	86	To New York.		
Shoes	Pairs	408	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
Hatchets	Doz.	24	White, Shanghai, Bls. 241.	"	239.58
Cigarettes	Mille	110,000	" other Ports, " 10..	"	10.01
Cigars	"	50	Yellow, Shanghai	"	4.83
<i>S. S. Africa Maru</i> , from U. S. A., May 19.			Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Cotton, Raw....	Bls. 149..	Pls. 553	Wild, other Ports, Bals. 160	"	161.93
Gum, Resin.....	"	387	To Newton,		
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	21,826	Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
<i>S. S. Fushimi Maru</i> , from U. S. A., May 18.			Other Ports.....	Bls. 19	57.80
Ammonia, Anhydrous.....	Pls.	11	To Whitehall.		
Fish, Salt.....	"	8	Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
Cylinders	Pcs.	10	Other Ports.....	Bls. 21.	63.82
Timber, Softwood.....	Sup. ft.	505,508	To Seattle.		
<i>S. S. Iukushima Maru</i> , from U. S. A., May 20.			Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	"	70.83
Cotton, Raw....	Bls. 400..	Pls. 1,532	Oil Wood.....	"	1,680
<i>S. S. Broad Arrow</i> , from U. S. A., May 19.			Eggs, Fresh.....	Pcs.	38,000
Oil Kerosene, in bulk	Galls.	66,599	<i>S. S. Loreitte</i> , June 3.		
<i>S. S. Chifuku Maru</i> , from U. S. A., May 23.			To New York.		
Iron Angles	Pls.	493	Wool, Sheep's.....	Pls.	678
" Plates.....	"	3,726	Carpets.....	Pcs.	3
			Skins, Doe.....	"	900
			" Goat, Untanned.....	"	77,000
			<i>S. S. City of Shanghai</i> , June 4.		
			To Boston.		
			Tea, Green:		
			Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	Pls.	268
			Skins, Goat, Untanned.....	Pcs.	39,905
			" Sheep.....	"	13,127
			To New York.		
			Tea, Green:		
			Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	Pls.	4,558
			Tea, Black, Kiukiang.....	"	239
			Antimony, Crude.....	"	1,680
			" Regulus.....	"	7,970
			Bristles.....	"	397
			Camphor.....	"	212
			Egg, Albumen, Dried.....	"	116
			" Yolk, Dried.....	"	287
			Feathers, Duck.....	"	629
			Hair, Human.....	"	107
			Hides, Cow.....	"	304
			" Horse.....	"	224
			Oil, Wood.....	"	7,364
			Wool, Sheep's.....	"	1,385
			Tungsten Ore.....	"	420
			Carpets.....	Pcs.	28
			Skins, Doe.....	"	16,437
			" Goat, Untanned.....	"	464,054
			" Weasel.....	"	40,500
			Foreign Goods.		
			Skins, Goat, Untanned.....	Pcs.	17,741

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New Books and Publications

Fifteen Years in America

Fifteen Years in America, by Dr. Sudhindra Bose.
Calcutta: Kar, Maumder and Company.

THIS is the story as told by, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, M. A., Ph. D., lecturer on Oriental politics in the state university of Iowa, U. S. A., and author of several books, of his personal impressions and observations—rather common place at times—of his life in America during the fifteen years he spent there. He comments on American life from various viewpoints and gives a cross-section view, as it were. The author strives to bring out in this volume the unity as practised by the American people in their government, scientific progress, educational development, and the gospel of energism of the New World, all to serve as a support and inspiration to the older rising nations of the world.

While Mr. Bose has written in a clear frank style and has attempted criticism in some places he warns the reader in his preface that he is an ardent admirer of the "wonder land" of his dreams and only writes with a loving heart, having unmeasured faith in the rich potentialities of American democracy. He has hardly omitted one phase of the life of Americans, and its institutions, and the various illustrations included in the book tend to increase the interest.

Mystery of the Daily Mail

The Mystery of the Daily Mail 1896-1921, by F. A. McKenzie. London: Associated Newspapers.

MR. McKenzie has printed this volume on *The Daily Mail* in honor of its twenty-five years of active service, attempting to relate the whys and wherefores of its success and the promise of its continued growth and development. Quoting a paragraph from the directors report may help to solve the mystery of the growth of this paper:

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		Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. —

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

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All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings :

June 25, 1921, (Consular Court, District of Tientsin), In re Elisabeth C. Wetherell's Will; on application for leave to pay claims.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 987, In re John Hugh Mc Millan's Will; on application for leave to pay claims and sell certain property.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1356, Gande, Price Ltd. v. Trans-Pacific Corporation; on the merits; testimony taken of witnesses Tichenor and Gande; continued at plaintiff's request for further testimony.

IN RE JOHN A., AND AMY, BELL'S WILLS

(Continued from last week)

Mrs. Bell died on March 14, 1919 but it was not until a month later that the court passed upon and upheld her modification of her original will so as to substitute as beneficiary petitioner's wife in place of a sister of the testatrix. And this question of the real estate became important to the new beneficiary only because the modified will gave her but two thirds thereof while the personal property went to her entire. But as we have seen (Ex. 10) the testatrix knew of the exchange of shares for realty as early as September 20, 1918 and it would be crediting the executors with prophetic gifts to suppose that they anticipated even then, to say nothing of July 11, previous, that the petitioner's wife would be adversely affected by said exchange.

Finally it is urged that the exchange was never really consummated. We have just noticed the testimony as to the transfer of the shares on the books of the company. It is true that the chairman of the China Vehicle Company was absent from China at the time and did not sign the transfer until after his return; but that was a mere detail which in no way affected the final result. It is also true that no deed of the "Boundary Terrace" was delivered to the testator; but it is shown that title deeds were then on deposit with the Shanghai Life Insurance Company to secure a loan negotiated by the former owners and which was not paid for over a year when the deeds were surrendered. But the testator seems to have entered into possession and the transaction conducted in the same way as previous ones between the parties and the real estate in question is listed in the sworn inventories filed by the executors who are under heavy bonds to account for all the assets. If, therefore, anything is lacking to complete the vesting of title in the beneficiaries the court is in a position to compel it. For the transfer of the shares and the taking of possession afforded a sufficient basis for a decree requiring a conveyance.² The beneficiaries would not be entitled, under the circumstances here shown, to rescind the exchange even had they sought such relief in a proper action.³

The other objections argued in petitioner's brief concern two items of the inventory which the executors have treated as subject to trusts. The letter of September 20, 1918, from the testatrix to one of the executors, reads as follows:

Rev. Father Castrillo.
10 Yangtsepoo Road.

Dear Father :

In consideration of the will having been made out in total favor to me by my husband dated 9th July 1918, because of my promise to him in your presence of providing for his mother & sister, I therefore hereby confirm & authorize you (contingent upon my husband's death) to transfer out of the property, in your keeping known as The Boundary Terrace Estate (this

2. Brown, Statute of Frauds (5th ed.) art. 492a.

3. Kimball v. West, 15 Wall. (U. S.) 377, 21 L. ed. 95. Cf. Cyc. XXXIX. 1410, 1411.

Judgments and Orders :

June 25, 1921, (Consular Court, District of Tientsin), In re Elizabeth C. Wetherell's Will; order authorizing payment of claims.

" 27, " " " 987, In re John Hugh McMillan's Will; order authorizing payment of claims and sale of certain property.

Assignments for Hearing

July 8, 1921 a. m., Tsu Sung Tai Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore

Miscellaneous Filings :

June 24, 1921, Cause No. 1401, Rabenow vs. Grimes & Woods; appearance; answer.

" 24, " " " 1356, Gande-Price Ltd. vs. Trans Pacific Corporation affidavit; motion; notice;

" 24, " " " 1408, Eisler vs. Garry; petition; summons issued.

" 24, " " " 1355, U. S. vs. Gehebe; Marshal's return of final commitment.

" 24, " " " 1365, Dolan vs. Dolan; alias summons issued.

" 27, " " " 1366, Say Yuen Hong vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore et al.; answer.

" 27, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore etc.; answer to amended complaint.

" 27, " " " 1405, Ah Hing vs. Eric A. Ericson; Marshal's return of summons.

" 27, " " " 1401, Rabenow vs. Grimes & Woods; commission issued

" 27, " " " 1306, In re Grace R. Hayes' Estate; oath; letters of administration issued.

" 27, " " " , Articles of Incorporation of Shanghai Estate Co.

" 28, " " " 1409, In re Mariano Muyot's Estate; petition; deposition.

" 29, " " " 1241, In re N. J. Friedstrom's Will; affidavit of publication.

" 29, " " " 1348, Singh vs. Ornae; writ of execution issued.

estate comprising the block of land & houses known as Boundary Terrace Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive & Hannen Road Nos. 14 to 17 inclusive & which property was exchanged with you for my husband's shares in The Shanghai Building Co. & The China Vehicle Co.) that portion of the estate under separate title deed on which stand the two houses known as Nos. 16 and 17 Hannen Road & to hold same in keeping for the benefit of my husband's mother & sister.

(Sgd.) H. B. Trevelyan,
Witness to signature (Ex. 10).

(Sgd.) Amy Bell.

The origin of this letter is thus explained by the executor to whom it is addressed:

"After John Bell had made his will, willing everything to his wife, the very next day he wanted to have that will revised because he wanted to provide another way than by leaving the whole thing to her, but we prevailed on him to leave it as it stood. His wife at the time promised that she would take care of the mother and sister and it was arranged that in case of death she would transfer out of the property these two houses, including the land on which it stood." (Transcript of March 19, 1920, p. 16)

Under a statute available in this jurisdiction

"all declarations or creations of trust or confidence of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments shall be manifested and proved by some writing signed by the party who is by law enabled to declare such trust." ⁴

It will be observed that this language does not require the trust to be *created* ⁵ by writing but only to be "manifested and proved" thereby. So far as the creation is concerned, then, the requirements of this provision are met either by the oral declaration of John Bell or by the document signed by his wife. Was the latter "by law enabled to declare such trust"? On September 20, 1918, she was not the legal owner of the property for the testator was still living; but he died a month later and by its terms the instrument is "contingent upon my husband's death." ⁶ At that time the testatrix was "by law enabled to declare such trust" and there is no suggestion that she ever sought to revoke the instrument dated the preceding month. Moreover, a trust may be so created as to vest in the future ⁷ and we find no legal impediment to this transaction.

From the standpoint of equity, it should be upheld. For the testator's desire to provide for his mother and sister whom he had omitted from his will was just and praiseworthy and the testatrix would have disregarded his natural instincts had she done less.

4. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, ch. 854, sec. 1118.

5. See Cyc. XXXIX, 44.

6. It was not, therefore, a gift *causa mortis* which must be made in contemplation of the donor's own early death. Cyc. XX, 1228 *et seq.*

7. Lewis v. Cornutt, 130 Ia. 423, 106 N. W. 914; In re Podhajsky, 137 Ia. 742, 115 N. W. 590.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

EMMA FULLER,

Deceased.

Cause No. 1373

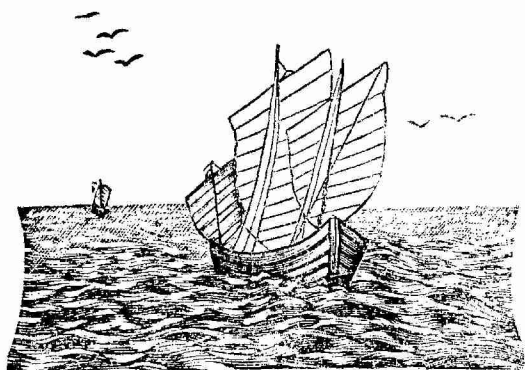
Estate No. 398

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 25, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ALFRED G. FULLER
10 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

June 29, 1921, Cause No. 1410,	American Express Company vs. M. L. Heen; petition; summons issued.
" 30, " " " 1363,	Meade vs. Grant; bill of particulars.
" 30, " " " 1411,	U. S. vs. Phillips; complaint.
" 30, " " " 1378,	American Sales Corporation vs. U. S. S. B. Emergency Fleet Corp. and Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; Marshal's return of summons.
" 30, " " " 1407,	Thomas Rolf and Henry B. Mills vs. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; Marshal's return of summons.
" 30, " " " 1348,	Taba Singh vs. E. J. Ornae; Marshal's return of writ of execution.



The remaining item is one, (appearing in both inventories) of Tls. 4000., listed as a "trust fund" and treated by the executors as belonging to the child of a Japanese woman, who testified that the testator told her that provision would be made for the child's maintenance and that she had been receiving for that purpose \$35.00 per month from the executors. One of the latter also testifies that the testator advised the setting aside of the Tls. 4000. for the care of the child and the other executor (decedent's brother) states in terms that the trust was created in accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased. As the trust related to personalty it could thus be created by parol⁸ but there is also a document (Ex. 9) signed by the testatrix after the testator's death, recognizing said sum "as a fund for the upkeep of a certain child" and relinquishing all claim thereto. Exhibit C. prepared by petitioner, contains a notation of "Tls. 4000. trust fund" and we see no ground for denying it that character. The petitioner testifies, indeed, that the testator believed the child to be a boy while it turns out now to be a girl; but there is nothing to show that his decision to support it was conditioned upon the sex of the child. The fund was his to dispose of as he saw fit and the evidence appears convincing that he voluntarily caused it to be set aside for that purpose.

We are unable, therefore, to find that the grounds of the petition are well taken and it is accordingly denied; but the executors are directed to take immediately any necessary steps to perfect the title to all property belonging to either estate, and then to file their final report in detail preparatory to distribution.

8. Cyc. XXXIX, 51, note 75.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from March 1 to March 10, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1			Traffic train miles run				
					Increase	Decrease	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year				
							Increase	Decrease		Percentage of Inc. or Dec.	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of Inc. or Dec.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	Miles	Miles	%	
Peking-Hankow	191635	443780	309	635724	137012	.....	4265289	.....	202840	-4.75	1227712	.....	647	0.06
Peking-Mukden	356210	507924	1253	865392	255223	.....	4987852	1251755	.....	25.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	297886	224333	6523	528742	82941	.....	3117679	275522	.....	8.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	33629	113183	3735	150547	.....	4972	1066063	.....	241379	-21.40	366100	55410	.....	15.13
Shanghai-Nanking	129572	61123	3891	194586	21449	.....	1290778	207685	.....	16.10	464067	7665	.....	1.65
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	66569	21277	1346	89192	13505	.....	543578	94358	.....	17.36	239105	285	.....	0.12
Cheng-Tai	22865	81899	252	105016	.....	15500	657285	.....	180646	-27.16	210384	.....	24163	-11.48
Canton-Kowloon	33100	3565	700	37365	7867	.....	257442	57046	.....	21.29	8741	.....	1874	-2.32
Kirin-Changchun	17930	73093	295	91318	37685	.....	566608	116917	.....	20.64	129962	6303	.....	4.88
Taokow-Chinghua	6224	22904	333	29461	1800	.....	155326	.....	17081	-10.99	61165	.....	7577	-12.38
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1687	6928	.....	8615	.....	5624	51210	.....	53369	-104.21	22877	.....	30606	-133.78
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	888	34	351	1273	911	.....	5551	2380	.....	42.87	6991	5761	.....	82.40
Kaifeng-Honan	27176	32283	806	60265	24318	.....	329669	57867	.....	17.55	89563	3510	.....	3.92
Wuchang-Changsha	17144	26524	.....	43668	10738	.....	344807	41960	.....	12.17	145677	54453	.....	37.38
Ssu-Tao	7162	19453	223	26838	.....	5673	129685	.....	51757	-39.91	26097	.....	10678	-40.92
TOTAL	1209677	1638303	20022	2868002	561760	.....	17768827	1358416	.....	7.64	3070641	57842	.....	1.88

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications